EVENI[NG] TELEGRA[PH]

PHILADELPHIA, [MONDA]Y, JULY 1, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—[1]

[FROM] THE CABLES.

THE CELE[BRA]TION IN ROME.

Gorgeous Episcopal Display—St. Peter's Day and the Canonization—One Hundred Thousand Persons Inside the Great Church—The Pope Celebrates Mass—A Suicide and Reconsecration of St. Peter's—Scene at the Elevation.

ROME, June 29.—The religious ceremonies in celebration of the eighteen hundredth anniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom, and in reverence of St. Paul and the canonization of twenty-five Dutch, French, and Spanish martyrs, who died in Japan, as saints, was one of the most gorgeous religious ceremonies witnessed in the world since the days of King Solomon.

The observances were commenced yesterday evening with a general illumination of the city of Rome. St. Peter's shone like a great church on fire. At seven o'clock this morning there was a grand procession of prelates, priests, monks, and soldiers, from the Vatican to St. Peter's.

His Holiness the Pope was carried on his throne.

There was an immense crowd assembled in the interior of the church before his arrival.

St. Peter's was most magnificently decorated with [fo]lds of gold, silver tapestries, paintings, [a] hundred thousand yards of crimson

[Building] was lighted with many millions [of] candles.

[There] were one hundred thousand people [the]re, including the ex-King of Naples, the foreign Ministry, five hundred cardinals, archbishops and bishops, and many thousands of clergymen, priests, friars, and monks. There were even nuns and soldiers from almost every country in the world present, and the assembled multitude made up a most brilliant congregation.

[Pope] Pius the Ninth celebrated the Gregorian mass in Latin and Greek.

[There] were two interruptions to the ceremony. The curtains of one of the windows of the church caught fire at one moment, but they were speedily torn down by the guard, and no damage occurred. After this a man who had become crazy from excitement produced by the pomp and glitter and lights, cut his throat, and fell dead under the bronze statue of St. Peter. There was some confusion in consequence. His body was removed outside.

[The Pope] then proceeded to reconsecrate [the altar] with the blood of the suicide, and proceeded with the service of the mass.

[Then] the extra music for the grand [occasion] was placed on the dome of St. [Peter's], the angelical responses, the cannon of St. Angelo thundering forth the [Gloria] at the instead of the organ.

[The] Pope's voice during the celebration was very clear and very sweet, and heard all over the church.

[It] was a most sublime scene when at the elevation of the Host the prelates, priests, and nobles, peasantry and soldiers, who were spectators, knelt to earth to do reverence to the Higher than the Highest, and who had become for man Lowlier than the Lowliest of all those present.

The city illuminations, fireworks, races, and general festivities in honor of the centenary anniversary, will continue during a week.

LLOYD GARRISON'S BREAKFAST.

Public Compliment to Mr. Garrison—Speeches by English Statesmen—Earl Russell in the Confessional.

LONDON, June 29.—The public breakfast given [this] afternoon to Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, at Saint James' Hall, was attended by four hundred persons, ladies and gentlemen, some of them of rank, including the Duke of Argyle, Earl Russell, and Mr. Bright, M. P.

Mr. Adams, United States Minister in London, was absent.

Mr. John Bright, M. P., occupied the chair. He spoke at length of the services of Mr. Garrison in the cause of negro emancipation and liberty, and referred to the American war, asserting that at the conclusion of that great struggle the United States Government treated the vanquished people in a manner so magnanimous as was never before recorded in the history of the world.

His Grace the Duke of Argyle read an address of welcome tendered to Mr. Garrison, as a representative of the United States, in principle and policy, and expressive of the wish that peace between the United States and England should not be merely perfected, but that an attitude of friendly affection should be maintained between the peoples of the two countries.

Earl Rusell delivered an address couched in the same strain as the remarks of the Duke of Argyle. The Earl frankly avowed his former errors, committed at the outbreak of the war in America, when he thought that the United States should free the negro slaves at once.

Mr. Adams, the Minister of the United States, had convinced him of the contrary. He (Earl Russell) now acknowledged that the late President Lincoln and the Government of the United States had done all that it was then possible for them to do in that direction.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison replied to the address and speeches, delivering himself in his usual style.

With George Thompson, and the other speakers, the public compliment to Mr. Garrison was turned into a regular abolition meeting.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Her Majesty Appears Again in the Cause of Charity.

LONDON, June 29.—Queen Victoria to-day laid the first stone of the new building to be erected as an addition to the Albert Orphan Asylum, situated at Bagshot, near this city.

RUSSIA.

Abolition of Export Duties on Many Articles of Trade.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—The duties hitherto collected by the Russian Government on the export of wooden articles, bark, mats, and tar from Russia and Poland, are abolished.

[FR]OM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

CONGREGATION OF SOVEREIGNS.

[Th]e's Farewell to the King of Prussia—The Frontier Rectification Question Not Adjusted—Reception of the [K]ing of Egypt—Beregowski Case for [T]rial—Napoleon Said to be Hit by One of the Bullets—The Emperor's Visit of Mall—Anxiety Concerning Maximilian.

PARIS, June 17.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the following singular announcement:—

"We have omitted to make any report of the departure of the King of Prussia, who quitted Paris the 14th in the morning. The King had desired that his departure should take place without ceremony. The Emperor conducted him to the station, where he entered several high functionaries and Baron Rothschild. King William warmly thanked the Emperor for the reception which he had in Paris. The two sovereigns separated in the most affectionate manner."

The fact that this was published three days after his departure, the cavalier manner in which the "omission" to mention the departure of the King is spoken of as though he were an ordinary individual, the statement that the King desired his departure to take place without ceremony," and the general curtness of the whole paragraph, may well lead one to imagine from the highest official authority, that there is some truth in the rumor that the Emperor and King William, in spite of the last conference of the paragraph, did not separate on the very best terms.

Indeed, it is said that there were some warm discussions between them, the Emperor and he not at all being able to approach each other on the question of a future "rectification of boundaries," which should advance the French territory to the much coveted banks of the Rhine. If this be so, matters as between France and Prussia have not been improved by the late visit, and squalls may be looked for sooner or later. The progress of diplomacy between the two nations for the next year will be interesting to which.

Ismail Pacha, the King of Egypt, arrived yesterday, and was received at the station by the Prefect of the Seine and of Police, and escorted to the Tuileries, he and his suite, in five court carriages, with a number of lancers conducting them.

The Emperor, being slightly indisposed, the Viceroy was received at the Tuileries by the Empress. He is lodged in the Pavilion Marsan, a portion of the palace.

Since the "instruction" in the case of Beregowski has been fairly commenced, we hear no more of him or of what he says and does. In French criminal practice the "instruction" which precedes a trial is a full and complete investigation of all the facts, based upon the examination of witnesses and records; so that when the prisoner is brought before the bar, and this is read to him, instead of hearing, as in the English practice, a formal, technical indictment, he listens to a history of his life from his youth up, and a history of the crime with which he is charged frequently given with the most minute details.

Then the prisoner himself is questioned, and as much as possible made out of his own testimony against himself, the theory of French practice being entirely contrary to ours—that a prisoner charged with a crime is guilty, or that he would not have been so charged. Then the witnesses who have testified before for the purpose of aiding in making up the "instruction" are called up again and questioned as to their confirmation of what they have previously stated. But there is no cross-questioning, no brow-beating, or badgering permitted on the part of the lawyers. The examination of witnesses is conducted entirely by the presiding judge, and the simple duty of the prisoner's counsel is to make an appeal in his behalf, and to direct, on his part, the purely technical conduct of his case.

It is said that the examining magistrates have now in their possession a history of each single day of Beregowski's life from the time he entered France till the moment he fired the shot which, but for a fortunate combination of chances, might have cost the life of one, if not two emperors. His trial, it is supposed, will take place in about two weeks, and it is said that no less than thirty-six advocates, among them some of the most distinguished men of the Liberal party, have volunteered to defend him. It is possible that this task will devolve upon Jules Favre, if he is well enough to attend to it. Jules Favre defended Orsini, and, in this case, as in that, his plea will probably be for mercy, on account of extenuating circumstances. Beregowski will undoubtedly be convicted, but no one imagines that he will be executed.

When the forms of trial have all been gone through with and the judgment rendered, it is altogether probable that the Czar himself will ask the Emperor to spare the young fanatic's life. The Czar can well afford to make the request and the Emperor to grant it, and both will be rendered much more popular by this act of mercy to the hairbrained assassin, who will probably be sentenced to imprisonment for life.

In connection with the attempt of the 6th of June all sorts of extraordinary stories have been set afloat. Not the least of these is a very remarkable one published in one of the provincial papers. It is prefaced by the statement that while the Czar was in Paris it was, through the delicacy of the Emperor, kept a profound secret; but that now he has gone, there is no longer any necessity for this. The statement then continues as follows:—"One of the projectiles intended to cut short the days of Alexander the Second hit Napoleon the Third; and it was only by a kind miracle that the life of our sovereign was preserved. Instead of making a penetrating wound, the lead only produced a contusion just over the heart. This is what we are told by a well-informed person.

All of which, if there is in it a word of truth, which there probably is not, proves, and only proves, that the Emperor Napoleon, when he "rides abroad," adopts the wise precaution of wearing a shirt of mail, or something of that kind, as a protection. Otherwise it would require something more even than a "kind of miracle" to cause a ball fired from a pistol at a distance of two or three feet to satisfy itself with simply causing a "contusion" over a man's heart. Still it is by no means improbable, and has been often stated, that Napoleon does wear a protection of this nature; and his crablike, awkward movements in walking would appear to give some consistency to the assertion.

Whether or not the Emperor was hit on the 8th of June, it is very certain that on Tuesday last, when he and his imperial guests went to Fontainebleau, they deprived themselves of the anticipated pleasure of an excursion in the magnificent forest. It is said that before leaving Paris the Emperor was informed that some suspicious persons had been seen about the forest and upon arriving at the Chateau, instead of proceeding to carry out the intended programme, the Czar was kept in the palace and gardens, and amused there, without being informed why. It was not, indeed, until he reached Kehl, on the other side of the Rhine, that the information was given him.

However much or little there may have been in all this, it is very certain, although stated in none of the journals, that two men, one Pole and the other an Italian, were arrested the day the Emperor visited Fontainebleau and they are still here in confinement.

Nothing is said about the matter in the papers, for it is too bare a subject; but there is a great deal of feeling and anxiety in France about the fate of Maximilian. What must be Napoleon's feelings at this critical hour, when the life of the man whom he forced into his present trouble is trembling in the balance!

Although the *Memorial Diplomatique* has stated that the preparations at the Austrian Embassy for the reception of the Emperor Francis Joseph have never been for a moment delayed, it is now positively stated in letters from Vienna that the Austrian Emperor will not come to Paris until he is positively informed that his unfortunate brother has been set at liberty, and is safe and sound. It would, of course, be but a hollow mockery and a great exhibition of carelessness on the part of the Austrian Emperor at the present time to come to Paris and accept the hospitality of Napoleon, when it is considered that Francis Joseph himself opposed the mad Mexican scheme from its incipiency. It is not strange that he should have arrived at this conclusion.

The Americans are making grand preparations for a Fourth of July celebration at the Pre Catalan.—*N. Y. Herald of to-day.*

ROME.

Anniversary of the Pope's Accession to the Papal Chair—His Address to the Cardinals and Bishops.

Rome (June 18) Telegram London Times.

At the anniversary of the Pope's accession to the Papal Chair his Holiness, in replying to the congratulations of the Cardinals, said that, during the Pontificate, he had had to wrestle—first, against the enemies of religion and the Holy See; and, secondly, against the enemies of all social order, who had, as their aim, on the one hand, the advancement of purely material progress; on the other, the total subversion of the principles of authority, justice, and religion, and to despoil the Church of her ancient possessions. He had sought to recall the misguided spirits by Encyclical letters, in which were pointed out the fundamental principles of right, honesty, and religion. He had been as the voice in the desert which had directed the Jews the way they should follow. The Pope then, turning towards the bishops, said, with emotion:—

"Venerable Brethren—I pray you to redouble your supplications to God and the Immaculate Virgin, that we may be delivered from the serious dangers which encompass us. The Vicar of Christ will raise continually his hands to Heaven. Sustain him as were sustained the enfeebled arms of Moses by his disciples. Close round me that together we may fight and triumph."

In conclusion the Pope said:—

"Pray God that He may remove the spiritual and temporal scourges which now afflict us, that our souls may be saved from the moral pest and our bodies from the material pest; thus the misguided may be saved, and the Church triumphant."

GAS AND WATER PIPES.—An English civil engineer named Ormsby recently stated that the juxtaposition of water pipes with gas pipes underground is highly detrimental to the quality of the water, and gave a remarkable instance to prove this assertion. He says that he has it on the authority of the engineer of the New River Company that, in applying a light to some of the water pipes which he had to inspect, ignition was caused, as if they contained gas instead of water.

THE SOUTH.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IN MOBILE.

The Colored Men of Mobile Appealing to General Swayne for their Dues Under the Laws of Congress—The Conservative Element in Authority Practically Annulling the Civil Rights Bill.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 29.—L. S. Berry, first Vice-President of the late Republican State Convention, and eight other colored men of Mobile, have addressed an appeal to General Swayne, setting forth the condition of the colored people of Mobile, politically and otherwise. They declare they are denied rights in courts, and many odious provisions of the State code, to all intents, remain in full force to their oppression.

The Civil Rights bill has secured no practical good to the colored race, and is a dead letter. The Grand Jury has refused to indict persons for its violation in forcibly ejecting blacks from street cars. The courts afford them no remedy without military aid, and they are without redress for obtaining immediate rights. They claim that they should be given positions under the city government, that they are proscribed and refused employment by political enemies, and are competent to fill one-half the places in the Police Department without prejudice to the city's interest, and with great benefit to colored people. The authorities, they say, pander to the conservative element to the prejudice of the rights and privileges of colored men. No action has yet been taken on this appeal, which is evidently inspired by radical leaders, and will increase animosity between the two races.

REGISTRATION IN LOUISIANA.

The Time for Registration Extended by General Sheridan, in Accordance with the President's Request.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—To-day being the last day of our registration under the old regimen, General Sheridan has, this afternoon, issued an order extending the time of registration, in accordance with the expressed wishes of the President, until further notice. No orders have, as yet, been received at headquarters to follow the interpretation of Stanbery. Though the opinion is being followed, with some modifications, there is considerable exultation in conservative circles over the emission of the new order, which is interpreted as a virtual concession on the part of the General Commanding.

The following paragraph embodies that portion of General Sheridan's order which pertains to the extension of the registration:—

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 29.—The President of the United States having expressed the opinion that the time given for the registration of the State of Louisiana is not long enough, the time is hereby extended until further orders. By command of

P. L. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Affairs in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—The report that General Steedman had telegraphed the President, while at Boston, that General Sheridan ought to be immediately removed from command in the Fifth Military District, was wholly without foundation. General Steedman has had no communication with the President in relation to the subject, either directly or indirectly.

General Henningsen, of filibustering antecedents, and an adherent of the Quixotic Walker, having, it is believed, failed in his mission here, left yesterday for St. Louis. The three hundred were not to be raised and equipped without too liberal an expenditure of funds.

REGISTRATION IN VIRGINIA.

The Blacks Still Ahead—The Whites Awaking From Their Apathy.

RICHMOND, Va., June 29.—Registration closed in the First Magisterial District of Henrico county to-day, leaving the blacks in a majority of one hundred and thirty-four over the whites. The second district gives the blacks a majority of sixty-eight. In the other two, embracing the rest of the county, it is calculated the blacks will exceed the whites by about three hundred, leaving a total colored majority of five hundred.

It is already a foregone conclusion that the city will give a majority in the neighborhood of two thousand for the blacks. To-day registration was the prevailing topic in Richmond. The whites universally concede that the negroes will not alone be in a majority, but that every vote registered will be cast for a radical candidate. Every one is asking his neighbor if he has registered, and what the consequence may be if he fails to do so. Numbers were apathetic, but a great many of those who are heretofore indifferent made up their minds to-day to vote in spite of prejudices or sectional feeling.

The condition of Tennessee was repeatedly instanced by the advocates of registration as argument to convince those who were still indifferent that the only policy to save Virginia is to go forward and register. A feeling of alarm is gradually spreading through this community that the blacks will overwhelm the whites at the polls, elect radical officers to every official post of trust and responsibility, and render both the social and political condition of affairs in this community unendurable to white citizens.

On Monday evening a mass meeting of conservative citizens will be held in the Market Hall, and several prominent men will explain the clause in the Alexandria Constitution bearing on registration, to be inefficacious.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

POSITION OF EX-GOVERNOR TOD.

Ex-Governor Tod, of Ohio, writes a letter expressing his determination to still act with the Republican party, and remarks, among other things:—

Our home interests and duties also require the maintenance and continuance of the Union party. The widows and fatherless children of the brave and gallant men who fell in the great conflict demand the protection, assistance, and sympathy of the men of this party. God forbid that they should ever be turned over to such men as Thurman, Vallandigham, Pugh, Olds, and their associates!

Then, too, the maimed and wounded of the Union army should not be forced, when visiting our State House, to find sitting in places of power and trust men whose sympathy and assistance during the dark hours of the Rebellion were all felt and given to the enemies of our Government, instead of to them and their Government. No, let those patriots at least have the satisfaction of taking by the hand one who toiled and suffered with them.

Iowa Democratic State Convention.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention was held at Des Moines, June 26, about 200 delegates being in attendance. Many portions of the State were not represented. The following nominations were made:—

For Governor—Charles Mason, of Des Moines county.

Lieutenant-Governor—D. M. Harris, of Guthrie county.

Supreme Judge—John H. Craig, of Lee county.

Attorney-General—W. T. Barker, of Dubuque county.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mortimer L. Fisher, of Clayton county.

There was considerable wrangling over the resolutions, but as finally adopted they recommend a license law instead of the present prohibitory liquor law, and that the right of suffrage be granted to foreigners, after they have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, and have resided in the State one year. A resolution in regard to reconstruction was also adopted. Another resolution was as follows:—

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political faith depend.

PRESIDENTIAL TICKETS.—The Titusville *Herald* nominates General Grant for President, and Hon. Galusha A. Grow for Vice-President. The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* nominates General Grant for President and Hon. W. D. Kelley for Vice-President.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 1—Noon.—Consols for money, 94¾. U. S. Five-twenties, 72¾. Erie R. R., 43. Illinois Central, 79¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 1—Noon.—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales to-day estimated at 8000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. Corn, 39s. Provisions unchanged. Linseed cakes, £9 15s. Other articles unaltered.

Two o'clock Market Reports.

LONDON, July 1—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94¾. American securities are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 1—2 P. M.—Cotton and Breadstuffs are unchanged.

Pork has advanced 1s. Cheese has declined 1s. Ashes have advanced 6d. No other changes to report.

Arrival Out of Steamers.

QUEENSTOWN, July 1—2 P. M.—The steamship City of Washington, from New York on the 19th ult., arrived to-day.

The Malta, from New York on the 19th ult., has also arrived.

LISBON, July 1.—The United States steam frigate Colorado has arrived here.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 1.

Personal.

Horace Greeley arrived here to-day, having been summoned to testify before the Judiciary Committee, in relation to the bailing of Jefferson Davis.

Explosion of Gas.

Early this morning the engineer of the Clarendon Hotel, which is undergoing repairs, proceeded to that establishment to shut off the gas, it having previously occurred to him while lying in bed, in another part of the neighborhood, that the gas was escaping. While engaged in that service two watchmen entered the room with lanterns, and the consequence was a loud explosion, which shattered the walls and seriously injured all three of these persons.

The Navy Department.

By an act of Congress passed at its last session, the 1st of July, 1867, was specified as the day when great changes were to be made in the regulations and management of the various navy yards of the country. The law as thus established makes a great innovation upon the routine of business, and by it the various departments in the navy yards, heretofore all working under one common department or head, namely, the Bureau of Yards and Docks, are now under the especial supervision of the bureau to which they properly belong. No reports will be made to Congress by any of the departments unless there shall be a special call for information, nor will the Executive communicate any message on the assembling of that body, for the reason that this is to be merely an adjourned session, and not an extra one, apart from the regular periods.

FROM CAPE ISLAND TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Condition of the Thermometer.

CAPE ISLAND, July 1.—The thermometer at the Columbia House, at 12 o'clock, marked 78 degrees in the shade, which is 13 degrees below the thermometrical working at Philadelphia.

THE PRIZE RING.

Fight in Denver, Colorado, Between John Williams and Thomas C. Dunn, of Ohio—Williams the Winner.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—John Williams, formerly of this city, and Thomas C. Dunn, from Dayton, Ohio, had a mill at Cherry Creek, near Denver City, Colorado Territory, recently, for $500 a side. Forty-two rounds were fought, when Dunn failed to come to time, and the battle was given to Williams. Dunn had first blood and first knock down. Dunn weighed 140 pounds, Williams was very badly punished.

The second deposit of $200 each by Aaron Jones and McCool, who are to fight near here on the 31st of August, was made to-day.

Affairs in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—The corner-stone of the Handy Opera House was laid to-day. Mayor Wilstach was present and participated in the ceremonies.

The suicidal mania has revived here again. Yesterday a young man twenty-seven years of age, named Jacob Breht, committed suicide by taking opium, on account of the faithlessness of a girl to whom he was engaged to be married. He was a bartender at No. 64 Broadway. The following brief note was found on his person after death:—

"CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Dear Brother and Sister:—Here I shall die. I took a dose of opium. Think it not wrong. I am pleased with all of you."

Ten persons were sentenced to terms in the Penitentiary by our Common Pleas Courts yesterday and to-day, most of them for grand larceny.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—An Omaha despatch says the mountain rise is coming down. The Missouri river has overflowed the bottoms on the Iowa side, and some places on the Nebraska side. Large quantities of Government freight are exposed on the banks. The foundations of the Northwestern depot are under water for the third time this season. A portion of the depot has been removed to Omaha. Fifty Mormon missionaries have arrived from Salt Lake *en route* for Europe.

The Government Commissioners have accepted the last section of the Union Pacific Railroad. The working parties on the road are fully protected against the Indians.

General Custer, at last accounts, was at the forks of the Republican river, ready to pursue the Indians if they should go south.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, Nebraska, June 28.—Generals Blair and Simpson and Dr. White, Government Commissioners, with about twenty invited guests, returned to-day from an inspection tour to Julesburg, Colorado, the present western terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. The Commissioners have accepted forty additional miles of road, making three hundred and ninety-three miles now running.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Arrival of the Governor-General—The Celebration of the Union on Monday.

OTTAWA, C. W., June 29.—The Governor-General is here. By his request the addresses usual in receptions are deferred till Monday. On that day the Ministry of the Dominion will be sworn in. The celebration of the Union at this place will be a tame affair on the part of the people, the population being small and not wealthy.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 97¾; Reading, 109¾; Canton, 47¾; Erie, 67¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 129½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 107¾; Michigan Central, 110; Michigan Southern, 109; New York Central, 104¾; Illinois Central, 127½; Cumberland preferred, 37½; Missouri 6s, 95½; Hudson River, 104¾; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 110½; do. 1864, 107½; do. 1865, 107½; new issue, 110½; Ten-forties, 100½; Seven-thirties, 106¾; Sterling Exchange, 110½; at sight, 110¾. Money, 6 per cent. Gold, 136¾.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Cotton quiet at 29@29¼c. Flour dull, and 15@25c. lower; 5600 barrels sold: State, $7 10@8 11; Ohio, $10 20@17 75; Western, $7 10@9 12; Southern, $9 75@15 50. Wheat dull and 2@3c decline; quotations are nominal. Corn dull, and unchanged. Oats quiet, and unchanged. Previsions dull; new Mess Pork, $27 50@28. Whisky quiet.

THIRD EDITION

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Criminal Court-room was again crowded this morning with spectators, this being the day to which the Grand Jury of the June term had been adjourned. Chief Justice Carter appeared on the bench and ordered the roll of Grand Jurors to be called. Nineteen answered to their names, after which Judge Carter said there would be no further use for them this term. The irregular manner in which they had been summoned convinced him that no indictment they should find would be sustained by the court. He therefore discharged them without day.

By the agreement of the counsel, the cross-examination of Lewis J. Weichman was temporary suspended in order to admit of the examination of Mr. Charles C. Dunn, who was then called and sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont. The witness testified that, in 1864, he employed John H. Surratt in Adams' Express office, the witness being, at the time, agent of the Company in this city. He was employed in the military freight depot, and entered upon his duties on December 20; on January 13, Surratt asked leave of absence, and the witness expressed his surprise that such an application should be made so short a time after he had been employed; Surratt said he had business in the country, and wanted to go there with his mother, and the witness still refused, the next day Mrs. Surratt came, and the witness refused her also, and Surratt then left, and never came to the office to resume his duties, and did not even return for his pay, [illegible] cross-examination.

Lewis J. Weichman was then recalled and was cross-examined by Mr. Bradley.

On April 2d, 1865, the witness went with Atzerott to St. Aloysius Church, and there introduced him to Mr. Brophy, but does not recollect introducing him as his particular friend. I recollect the date because it was after the 1st and before the 3d of April.

Mr. Bradley—That is generally the case, that the 2d comes between the dates named.

The witness said he recollected it from another circumstance; it was on the night of April 1 that General Augur's offices were burned, and the witness was then with Mr. Jenkins; I met Atzerott; he was at my room several times, and on one occasion he was there, and there was a bottle of whisky, and we took drinks all round; I went out that night to bring a bottle of whisky, and put it under my cloak, but do not remember that Howell or any one else gave me the money; it was on the 20th of March that Surratt got the letter addressed to James Sturdy; I recollect testifying to that fact at the conspiracy trial, and fixing it some time after the 4th of March; I fix the time because it was before the 25th that I saw the letter; I saw Surratt and Payne fencing with bowie knives on March 15. (Copious extracts were read from the testimony as given at the conspiracy trila, and the witness was asked concerning discrepancies.) Atzerott was at the house when Howell was there; Howell was there only once; Howell was a blockade-runner; I was not intimate with him, but treated him kindly; I knew he was a blockade-runner because Surratt said so; Howell taught me a cipher, but I do not recollect that the cipher was used in the secret service of the Confederacy; he taught me the cipher, and I have used it, but I cannot say that I was very familiar with it; I knew a gentleman here named Mr. Rockford; I have had any conversation with Mr. Rockford except in confession, except on one occasion, when I asked him if he would receive my confession; that was the only conversation I had with him outside of the confessional; I never considered myself under arrest the morning after the assassination; I do not remember having been put in charge of an officer of the Metropolitan Police.

The witness' testimony was read as given on the assassination trials, wherein the witness said he gave himself up to Mayor Richards. The witness said he desired to correct that; he did not give himself up to Mr. Richards, but to one of his officers; when in Canada, I did not consider myself under arrest; I was as much a detective then as McDevitt was, and was named as special officer in an order from the War Department, and was out of the sight of the Detective several times in Canada; in Quebec I went to a clergyman of my faith, and told him the situation I was in, and avowed my determination of coming back and testifying for the Government; I never told any one that I would not have returned from Canada if I had not been compelled to do so; Mr. Stanton requested me to come back, and I came back as voluntarily as I could; on the occasion I drove Mrs. Surratt to the country I saw Mrs. Surratt and Booth in conversation as I came to Howard's stables for a buggy; at the conspiracy trial I did not detail the incidents in the order of succession; they are now stated because my memory now is clearer than it was then I know the succession was different then from what I have given it at the trial, because I have read the book within the last few months.

[*Continued to the next edition.*]

Destruction of the Washburn Homestead.

LEWISTON, Maine, July 1.—The Washburn Homestead, in Livermore, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. The house had been fitted up in fine style by ex-Governor Washburn and by Congressmen E. B. and C. C. Washburn, and they were accustomed every summer to make a pilgrimage to their birthplace.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—T. I. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—The Grand Jury and Petit Juries for the term beginning to-day were returned.

A number of bills were called, in which the defendants were charged with selling liquor without a license. Many of the defendants answered to their names and pleaded not guilty, and the trial of these cases was deferred until next Monday morning. Beyond this no business was transacted during the morning.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held at 12 o'clock to-day, Mr. Miller in the chair.

A petition was received for a sewer on Buttonwood street, east from Tenth, the Committee on which reported favorably, and authorized the construction of a 10-inch pipe at the expense of petitioners.

The alteration of street lines in Manayunk was before the Board, and occupied nearly all the time of the meeting. Parties interested were present, but nothing definite was concluded upon.

Mr. Close presented a plan of the revised Warden's line, from the Navy Yard to the Point House, upon the Delaware river. It was examined and approved. Adjourned.

—Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint, furnishes the following statement of Deposits and Coinage at the Mint during the month of June, 1867:—

	Value.
Gold Deposits	$177,537 24
Silver Deposits and Purchases	4,698 63
Total Deposits	$182,235 87

COINAGE EXECUTED.

GOLD.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	7,275	$145,500 00
Eagles	.....	.....
Half Eagles	3,600	$18,000 00
Three Dollars	.....	.....
Quarter Eagles	.....	.....
Dollars	.....	.....
Fine Bars	13	6,665 34
Total	10,888	$170,165 34

SILVER.

Dollars	13,800	$13,800 00
Half Dollars	22,100	11,050 00
Quarter Dollars	100	25 00
Dimes	100	10 00
Half Dimes	100	5 00
Three Cent Pieces	100	3 00
Fine Bars	6	473 50
Total	36,306	$25 366 50

COPPER.

One cent pieces	707,500	$7,075 00
Two cent pieces	210,000	4,200 00
Three cent pieces	283,000	8,550 00
Five cent pieces	3,361,000	168,050 00
Total	4,563,500	187,875 00

RECAPITULATION.

Gold coinage	10,888	$170,165 34
Silver coinage	36,305	25,366 50
Copper coinage	4,563,500	187,875 00
Total No. pieces	4,610,694	$383,406 84

DR. PLAYFAIR.—It is rumored that Dr. Lyon Playfair, professor of chemistry at the University of Edinburgh, intends to offer himself as a candidate for the Parliamentary representation of his own university and that of St. Andrew's, should the prospective Reform bill grant them a member.

FINANCIAL A[ffairs]

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, July 1, 1867.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were firmer. Government bonds continue in fair demand. 108¼ was bid for 6s of 1881, interest off. 109¾ for 10-40s, and 106¼ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 99¼, and the old do. at 95.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 44¼, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53, an advance of ¼. 125 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 58 for Minehill; 35½ for North Pennsylvania; 58 for Lehigh Valley; 28½ for Catawissa preferred; and 28 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. North America sold at 240; 139 was bid for First National; 105 for Fourth National; 162 for Philadelphia; and 139 for Farmers' and Mechanics'.

Canal shares continue dull. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 30, no change. 19½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 47 for Lehigh Navigation; and 50½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136½; 11 A. M., 136½; 12 M., 136½; 1 P. M., 136¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$9000 5-20s '65...Jy.cp	106⅝	100 sh Read R.....b30.	54⅜
$100 City 6s, New	99¾	100 do.....b60.	54⅜
$4000 do. New	99¾	100 do.....b60.	54⅜
$5000 do. New	99⅝	100 do.....b60.	54⅜
$900 do. New..1s.	99¾	100 do.....b10.	54⅜
$1000 do. New..2d.	99¾	100 do.....b5 1st.	54⅜
$6700 do. New..1s	99¾	100 do.....b10.	54⅜
$7000 do. Old..1s.	95	10 sh Penna R.....	52¾
$2000 Bur Co. R 6s.....	85	25 do.....	53
$300 Sch N 7 p c b l....	81	100 do.....	53
10 sh Comw'lth B.....	62	200 do.....	53
20 sh Bk N A..85wn..2d	53	200 do.....	53
22 sh Sch N Pf.....	30	6 do.....	52½
15 sh Wilm'n ..... R...	53	960 sh Dalzell Oil	¾
150 sh Big Mount...s5.	4¼		

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 108¾@109; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110¼@110½; do., 1864, 107¼@107¾; do., 1865, 107¼@107¾; do. new, 106¼@106¾; 5s, 10-40s, 100¾@100¾; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106¼@106¼; do., 2d series, 106¼@106¼; 3d series, 106¼@106¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117; do. May, 1865, 116½; do. August, 1865, 115½; do. September, 1865, 114½; do. October, 1865, 114½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, July 1.—There is no improvement to notice in the Flour market, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased 5@600 bbls. to supply their immediate wants, at $8@8·50 ₱ barrel for superfine, $9@9·75 for extras, $10@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family, $10@11·50 for Northwestern do. do., and $14@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $7 to $7·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

In Wheat not much doing, but prices are well maintained; sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania red at $2·25@2·80; and 600 bushels California, part at $2·15 and part on private terms. Rye ranges from $1·50 to $1·55 ₱ bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet, but prices remain without change; sales 1500 bushels yellow in store and afloat at $1·13. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 80@81c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed sells from first hands at $7@8 ₱ bushel. Timothy may be quoted at $3·50@3·75. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $3@3·05.

Whisky—Holders ask 30c. ₱ gallon in bond.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

JULY 1.—The Cattle market was rather dull this week, and prices were unsettled and lower. About 1600 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, at from 17@18c. for extra, 14@16c. for fair to good, and 10@13c. ₱ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

120	head	Owen Smith, Western, 15@18.
18	"	A. Christy & Bro., Western, 15@18.
99	"	P. McFilien, Western, 8@9¾, gross.
95	"	P. Hathaway, Western, 8½@10, gross.
65	"	James Kirk, Western, 16@17½, gross.
100	"	Jas. McFilien, Western, 8@9½, gross.
109	"	Ullman & Bochman,

...K PRESS.

...LEADING JOURNALS ...OMPILED EVERY ...TELEGRAPH.

...ats.

From Southern Georgia to the line of 38 degrees of north latitude, or of St. Louis and Cincinnati, a distance of about 650 miles, the wheat has been put in shock. The yield was good, the quality excellent, and undoubtedly there was a larger breadth than ever was sown before. But through much of this region, particularly within the influence of the Atlantic and below the Blue Ridge, there have been heavy and protracted rains, and as barns are uncommon, the wheat must have suffered some damage, but how great has not yet been reported. Southern wheat is decidedly superior to that generally grown in the North, and usually is a surer crop.

The condition of the cotton plant is various. In some of the Louisiana parishes the overflow has destroyed it, and when the waters subsided it was too late for anything but corn. In other sections, the cold, wet weather in April made much replanting necessary; while, where the soil is rich and light, the moisture has given the quack grass a start, and much labor will be required to eradicate it. Still, the planters have met these adverse conditions with energy, and now all the cotton fields are cleared, and the plant is pushing forward with great rapidity. In the extreme South bolls are already formed, and the fields are grey with the broad green leaves and the white and pink blossoms. Of course corn is backward for the same reasons, but as it is a tougher plant, and can stand much, it has received its last ploughing, and is laid by. In Kentucky it is knee high. Everywhere it is a good color, and a large yield may be expected. In many places there is a complaint that the tobacco plants are small. Of other crops, such as field peas, beans, sweet potatoes, and the like, there was full planting, for it was desirable that everything that could make food should be tried. Garden patches are larger, and will yield more than ever before. This is owing to the new condition of the freedmen. In most cases the colored women have taken this branch upon themselves, and already they have good supplies of Irish potatoes, beans, and some roasting ears.

North of 38 degrees, for 60 miles, and from Kansas to Southern Maryland, the farmers are in the midst of the wheat harvest. The last four days of almost continuous rain will be likely to do much damage if it extended thither. The quality of the wheat grown there is next to the very best, and it is liable to be injured in the shock, for there are few barns. With few exceptions, the yield will be fair, but as the soil is not very rich, and as much of it has become thin from frequent cropping, the amount per acre will not be large. The corn here is very good, and in the warm, damp weather is making a good growth. Fruit is reported better than in many sections further South. Peach and apple trees are very full. The strawberry crop suffered greatly through the picking season from several rainy days, and much of the fruit rotted.

Between 39 to 41 degrees lies the great corn region. The protracted wet weather was a formidable obstacle, and up to the first week in June thousands of acres were completed. By the use of two-horse sulky cultivators, very large fields were prepared and the corn-planter followed. Here, that is to say, in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Iowa, very little winter wheat is raised. In regions east, including Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and a part of New York and New England, the wheat still is promising; fruit is abundant, and the corn crop is coming on well. Still, on heavy clay soils favorable for grass, it has been almost impossible to work the crop. On drier soils it has been ploughed and hoed, and it is in fine order.

Through this whole belt there will be more peaches than for several years. Even in the prairie regions, where they raise the tree for fuel, not expecting much fruit, they will have fair supplies. In Illinois and Iowa, the potato bug is making frightful ravages, and unless the farmer either catches, or with brush drives the pest from the fields, this crop will be ruined. In other sections the potato promises well as yet, but of late years so uncertain has this root become, that it is too early to predict much. In Kansas, Southern Nebraska, and Western Missouri, the grasshopper is making a clean sweep in many fields; still, this is not to be said of the whole face of the sections named, for there are many counties unvisited. In Idaho and Colorado we also hear of its ravages. North of the forty-first parallel, the wheat crop is in good condition. Corn is doing well, and is generally clean. In many parts there has been much less rain than further South, indeed, in the latter part of May there were fears of drouth.

California farmers were greatly encouraged by their large crops of wheat last year, and by the extraordinary prices they obtained, and they have sown largely. We hear no complaints that their harvest will not be abundant. Of other crops, including grapes they will produce largely. In Nevada, Colorado, and Idaho, there will be as much grain as the people will need. We have few accounts from Utah, except that they will have good crops of fruit. So far as heard from, the grape crop through the whole country will be better than last year, particularly on the Islands, on the Ohio north shore, on the western Michigan shore, and on the Upper Mississippi.

In the New England, or Eastern States, including New York and New Jersey, there has been a surplus of rain, except in Northern New York, and farmers have been very much embarrassed in working their ground. Wheat so far looks uncommonly well, and an unusual breadth was sown. Of grass, here, as well as elsewhere, the stand of course is good, and only favorable weather is required to secure the largest crop of hay the country has ever produced.

To this summary something should be added regarding the crops in grain-growing regions abroad, since our market is affected by their own supplies. In Continental Europe there will probably be as good crops as last year. In Southern France, Russia, Italy, and Spain, the wheat must be already cut. In France, and through Germany and Austria, and in the regions around the Baltic, we have no unfavorable accounts, and it will be well into July before their harvests commence. In England and Scotland the general estimate is that the wheat will be equal to last year, while the grass will be better. The harvest will not commence much before August. In many districts they had a great deal of wet weather in the first part of this month. On heavy clay land grass showed badly; in short, there was too much wet for growing crops on any land. In others the ... and forcing weather, and on ... fresh and ... lands ... pros- ... much depended on the weather they were to have. At the last accounts the conditions, on the whole, were cheering. Of fruit in Europe we have few accounts, except regarding grapes; these, thus far, promise an average yield. Whether they have apples at all, writers and travellers have not condescended to inform us.

Republican Conventions—Purposes of the Party.

From the Times.

The Republican State Conventions held within the last few days in Pennsylvania and Maine, afford timely indications of party feelings and purposes in view of the special session of Congress.

So far as its regular organizations are concerned, the Republican party has never countenanced the extreme principles of some of its leaders. When the question of reconstruction was in its earlier stages, and the proposed Constitutional amendment formed the sum of the demands made by Congress upon the excluded States, the party conventions in the North and West accepted that measure as a finality. Had the South ratified it promptly, the party would have been pledged by the action of its State Conventions to hold that ratification conclusive, despite all the dissatisfaction of the radicals. The great body of the party, speaking through the conventions, ranged themselves on the side of moderation and conciliation—content to take the Constitutional amendment as a guarantee of the future safety to the Union and the future justice to the freedmen, which constitute the main ends of the Reconstruction policy.

The obstinacy of the South rendered other measures necessary, and the legislation of the last session was the result. Its increased stringency grew out of the more urgent requirements of the occasion, as understood by the Republican party. The objects in view are still the same; and the means employed are not more harsh than to the party judgment has seemed necessary for the completion of reconstruction. The first process—that of the Constitutional amendment, with its dependence on the voluntary action of the Southern people—had failed. Compulsion was, therefore, substituted for voluntary action in no vindictive spirit, but under the conviction that Congress must do for the South and the country that which the South unwisely refused to do for itself.

And the party everywhere declares its adhesion to the present scheme of Congress as the sole basis of reconstruction. Individual radicals may insist on severer penalties and renewed delays. They may threaten further legislation as preliminary to the readmission of the South. But the State Conventions which have been recently held vindicate the party from the suspicion of bad faith. In every instance, these conventions have expressly referred to the acts now in operation as providing the measures by which they are prepared to abide. They affirm the justice of these measures, and to all practical purposes their finality. They have nowhere and in no manner, directly or inferentially, afforded encouragement to the ulterior measures with which the country has been threatened.

The Conventions of the Republicans of Maine and Pennsylvania are notable in this respect, because their resolutions have this prepared and adopted with full consciousness of the spirit in which Congress will next week reassemble. The resolutions are firm, as they have need to be. They assure Congress of the hearty approval of the party to the full extent of the present legislation. But they give no encouragement to propositions or discussions tending to reopen the reconstruction question, undo all that has been done, and introduce new elements of strife and complication. A marked and most honorable moderation pervades the resolutions of both Conventions. They reveal, indeed, a determination to allow of no trifling on the part of the South. They are a pledge of further support if further measures be ultimately found essential. But in the meantime they sustain the reconstruction scheme as it is, with a candor and fairness that should do much towards counteracting the misapprehensions to which the violence of the extremists has exposed the Republican party.

Louisiana—General Sheridan and Ex-Governor Wells.

From the Herald.

Through his man Friday President Johnson has spoken, and the result is the issue of orders, based on the opinion of the Attorney-General, which threatens to form the basis of a new rebellion. Among the first to enter the new field of anarchy which the President throws wide open is ex-Governor Wells, who from our New Orleans advices, will declare the acts of General Sheridan in deposing him to be illegal, as well as all the measures of the new Government instituted by the military ruler of that district. As well might we hope to see the particles of the earth cling together with two centres of gravity, as to see two distinct and equally powerful governments ruling in one State. A measure that one dictates the other revokes, and *vice versa*. Either the military commander appointed under the Reconstruction act is the sole ruler responsible to the general Government for his rule, or else the State Government is intrusted with the reconstruction, and the military commander is a nonentity. General Sheridan, in his straightforward, soldierly action, is, fortunately for his country, the man for the position; and his acts have been so consistent, so clear-headed, and so dictated by good judgment, unbiassed by party spirit, that the whole common sense of the country can but uphold him in the course he has taken. His answer to the President with reference to registration proves this; it was perfectly respectful, and in accordance with the President's letter to him; for in that letter the President gave him liberty to use his own judgment in the matter, and he did it. For that reason the radical Johnsonites set up a howl because there is a man in the employ of the Government who does not toady to the Administration.

The whole of Louisiana and ... Texas ... by ... po... be... to... its ... Con... ...ress, Pope, Schofield—all were building up the national edifice, and bringing order out of chaos. President Johnson evidently thought the reconstruction was going on with too much rapidity, and by his last act proves, what he has proven ever since he has occupied the Presidential chair, that he is the worst enemy the South ever had, and does more against a healthy restoration of the country to its normal condition than can be repaired in the next five years. Under these circumstances it is an absolute necessity that Congress assemble and define at once the position of the military commanders. If we are to have two governments of equal power in each of the Southern States, it is bett... still further and have fifty, or ... there are inhabitants in each State. ... Congress should, at its coming sessio... the President that he is appointed to ... the laws made by the Representatives o... people, and that he is not, as he ima... himself, the Congress, the Judiciary, and the President—all in one.

The July Session.

From the World.

We are not of those who regret or deprecate the assembling of the National Legislature in consequence of the official opinions of the Attorney-General. We saw this consequence, and admitted this necessity immediately on the publication of Mr. Stanbery's *first* opinion, although the Republican party did not perceive it until after the second. If Congress would acquiesce in Mr. Stanbery's interpretation, no session would be necessary; but we were convinced from the beginning that Congress would *not* acquiesce; and if not, it was bound in fairness and honor to declare its dissent with all reasonable promptitude. It would have been disgraceful trifling with a momentous subject for Congress to look on and permit the Southern States to go through the hollow and expensive farce of reorganizing on a repudiated interpretation of the law, thus necessitating a reinitiation of the whole experiment, after a prodigious waste of time, trouble, money, and (what is more expensive than all) humiliation. Unless Mr. Stanbery's interpretation was accepted, Congress was morally bound to reassemble, and spare the South the turmoil of a fruitless reorganization.

The Southern people have been hardly and unjustly dealt by in this business of reconstruction. It was no fault of theirs that the different departments of the Government fell to quarrelling over the conditions of restoration. When they had thrown down their arms and submitted, they were entitled to know what would be required of them. Two years and three months have elapsed, and they are still in ignorance. They have a right to demand that this uncertainty, so disgraceful to the Government, shall be removed by a simple, perspicuous, self-interpreting law; informing them without the ambiguity of the terms proposed, and pledging the honor of Congress to their prompt readmission when the prescribed terms are complied with.

We do not know whether Mr. Stanbery saw that his opinions would lead either to an extra session of Congress to reverse them, or else to the rejection of the States reorganized in conformity to those opinions, nor does it much matter whether he contemplated such consequences or not. When the military commanders administered the law each in a different manner, the Executive was bound to reduce their jarring administrations to unity; for whatever else Congress may or may not have intended, it did not intend to establish five different systems for the five different departments. The fact that no two commanders understood and administered the law alike, proved that it was a *bungle* requiring Executive intervention; and the President pursued the customary course of all his predecessors in taking the advice of his Attorney-General on doubtful points of interpretation. Thus far, all was regular and in the line of established precedents; and until the Republicans attempt to refute Mr. Stanbery's arguments, they have no right to complain of his construction of the law. His opinions cannot be successfully combated by logic, but only by supplementary legislation. If what Congress enacted is not what Congress intended, it is quite proper that they should make a new attempt to embody their actual meaning in a statute. It is not the Attorney-General who has made a July session necessary, but the clumsiness of Congress in enacting a law which the military commanders cannot understand, and which the law-officer of the Government required weeks of laborious study and reams of paper to expound. If what Congress wished to enact is so different from what they did enact that they refuse to stand by their work when it is explained, it is better that they should repudiate it now by an extra session, than repudiate hereafter by rejecting the reorganized States. The South have a right to know, definitely and finally, what is to be required of them; and after a delay of more than two years Congress cannot be too prompt and explicit in supplying the information. Whether the conditions finally insisted on are to be hard or lenient, it is inexcusable and disgraceful that the South has not yet been permitted to know what they are.

We trust that the President and the Democratic members of Congress will not make a futile opposition to the majority of Congress. Any opposition which has a reasonable chance of accomplishing results will command our vigorous coöperation. But we see no advantage in getting the better of the enemy in a preliminary skirmish, if we are certain to lose the main battle. It is quite possible that, if the Democratic members all attend, there may be Republican absentees enough to give temporary effect to a veto. But a veto thus supported would settle nothing. Its only consequence would be to postpone restoration and intensify Republican hostility. A veto, if not immediately overridden, would merely keep Congress in session until the exasperated Republicans could rally their absent members, and then, with their assured two-thirds, they would enact what they pleased. The President may feel bound to acquit his conscience and wash his hands of a nefarious violation of the Constitution by new vetoes; but we cannot see that the Democratic members are under any obligation to be in their places to take advantage of possible Republican absentees, when the only effect would be a fruitless postponement. All our sympathies go with the militant Democracy, but we prefer to deliver blows where blows will *tell;* or at least, to discharge no blunderbusses whose recoil makes their breech more dangerous than the muzzle.

The President and his Cabinet made a total surrender when they admitted ... to execute an... ...what Congress has ..., and raise no question of its right to enact. This practical admission of the supremacy of Congress renders further opposition idle; for Congress cannot be bound by its past enactments. If it does not like its Reconstruction law, as the Executive interprets it, it can alter, modify, strengthen, and guard it at its pleasure; and the President is as much bound to execute the supplementary amendments as he was the original law. After a complete surrender of the whole, it is idle to try to reserve a part, when the same power which extorted the first surrender will be equally absolute and exacting in respect to the reservation.

For our part we believe that Congress will bungle worse in trying to amend the Reconstruction law than they did in framing it. ...g a task of which they ...ither the magnitude nor the ... the July session will abundantly ... is our policy (since we cannot ...om) to throw the reins loose upon ..., and let them plunge blindly into ...e thickets and down the precipices which beset their path. Their further blunders will supply us with fresh arguments, and we must interpose no obstacle to their commission. Let them heap up wrath against the day of retribution.

Let us give them no handle for charging the postponement of restoration upon us. *We* cannot restore the Union until we come into power. Our road to success lies through their demonstrated incompetency. The Reconstruction law, which it took them two years to frame, breaks down as soon as an attempt is made to execute it. A more elaborate attempt is certain to issue in a more disgraceful failure. It would be easy to show why they cannot succeed, but the country will be disabused only by costly experience. We therefore welcome a July session and a new crop of Republican blunders.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address
WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werpersville P. O., Berks county.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS
S. Lichtenthaler & Son Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

CAPE MAY,
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.
Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been remodelled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.
The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the State, an occupying a neck of land at the confluence of th Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it become entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored b continual breezes from the sea.
The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, takin in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixtee miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass an other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth compact sand, which declines so gently to the sur that even a child can bathe with security
Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.
The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. F. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 6 3 mwslw

CONGRESS HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
This House has been repainted and renovated, with all modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high tides, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet nearer than last season.
G. W. HINKLE.
Johnston's celebrated Band is engaged. [6 27 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

WHITE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE, PROPRIETOR
TRANSIENT AND ... ...or fare of the best and most
6 27 1m CONLEY & HOUCK, Proprietors.

PITMAN'S, FORMERLY THE UNITED States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the accommodation of families and the public. The lessee feels warranted in saying that it will be kept second to none on the Branch, and hopes to secure the patronage of those who may favor him with their company this season.
C. S. PITMAN,
Formerly of the Stetson House,
6 10 1m LONG BRANCH, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, will open for the Summer Season, June 20. Families desiring a quiet home at the seashore, at a moderate price, call or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street. Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches for the accommodation of the guests. 6 8 1m

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price.
AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

Old Rye Wh...
THE LARGEST AND BEST ...
FINE OLD RYE W...
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED ...
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.
Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The most thorough and complete BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE CITY. Under the management of thoroughly competent and experienced instructors, it now offers the best facilities for obtaining a
PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.
Daily instruction given in Penmanship, Mathematics, Book-keeping, and Telegraphing.
ACTUAL BUSINESS
is conducted upon an entirely new system, and one which cannot be surpassed by that of any other college in the country. Students are taught to be self-reliant and careful, yet that attention is constantly given which effectually prevents a waste of time and the frequent occurrence of errors.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS!! SUCCESS!!!
We have now in actual attendance nearly ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS, who will testify to the completeness of our course, and at the same time represent the confidence placed in us by the public during the last three months. Success is no longer doubtful.
MERCHANTS, AND BUSINESS MEN in general will find it to their advantage to call upon us for ready and reliable Clerks and Book-keepers—we make no misrepresentations. The TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. See circulars now out. Twenty-three instruments constantly in operation. The best Teachers always in attendance. The LADIES' DEPARTMENT is the finest in the country; over twenty-five Ladies are now in attendance.
CONFIDENCE—We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after he has given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.
TERMS.
Commercial Course.....$35 | Telegraphic Course.....$40
JACOB R. TAYLOR, President.
PARKER SPRING, Vice-President. 3 11 mwfsm

The Quaker City
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS
Established Nov. 2, 1863. Chartered March 14, 1865.
BOOK-KEEPING.
Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.
OTHER BRANCHES.
Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.
YOUNG MEN
Invited to visit the institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 5 6

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE
"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,
SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,
Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.
None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 31 lmwfsm

WM. MOLAND & SON'S
PURE LARD,
IN TIERCES, BARRELS, AND TUBS.
FINE HAMS,
AND PROVISIONS GENERALLY.
CHESNUT STREET WHARF,
6 17 mwslm SOUTH SIDE.

NEW
SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,
THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.
Emperor and ... ...ONGS, GUNPOWDER ... WEBB'S, ...EIGHTH Sts.

...'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.,
NO. 122 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 1omw

WATCHES JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS
VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND
SILVER-WARE.
Customers may be assured that none but the articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his ... A fine assortment of
PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HA...
WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. ... orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wsmhm

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 12 4p

FRENCH CLOCKS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received per steamship Europa, a invoice of
MANTLE CLOCKS,
Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition. 5 28

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WATCHES.
Office—No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
Manufactory—No. 22 South FIFTH Street,
4 3 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN BOWMAN,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE,
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION suitable for ...
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENT.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 12 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"When the Swallows Homeward Fly."
"Evening Song to the Virgin."
"La Marseillaise."
"Home, Sweet Home."
"Faust Waltz," etc. etc.
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11 smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

PATENT MOSQUITO BAR.
JUST ISSUED.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
Fortune to be made in every State. Call and see one of them.
Can be manufactured very low.
STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE BY
HOLLAND & HIBBS,
6 10 1m NO. 1931 BROWN STREET.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

...CIFIC RAILROAD.

...Travel—To Julesburg, ...

...ass announced the completion ...ulesburg, 376 miles from Omaha. ...rials are nearly all on the ground ... track to the base of the Rocky Moun... all miles further—by september next. This is certainly very rapid work, but intelligent correspondents say it is well done, and that the road is well equipped; its depots and stations are of brick and stone, and its locomotives and cars of the best. The United States Commissioners are also compelled to testify that it is in all respects a first-class road, before the Government will accept it. The business of this road is already surprising. The thousands of teams that once spent a summer in toiling over the prairies have transferred their loads to the rail-track, and by autumn the locomotive will be at the base of the Rocky Mountains. The Editor of *Harper's Weekly* remarks that, "When the Union Pacific is completed, all other lines of railway will become, to a certain extent, its feeders. Along its entire route over the great Plains lateral branches will be constructed, which will pour into it their wayside contributions to an extent that cannot to-day be approximately estimated.

"Already, with less than one-third of its length complete, it is earning several times its operating expenses, as officially stated. Such success is without precedent. When it reaches the already populous gold regions of Montana, Idaho, and Nevada, the freight to and from those points alone is likely to be almost fabulous. And population follows the road as it extends. A town or village marks each stage of its progress. Who can calculate the quantity of way freight that the road is destined to carry for these rising communities? Who, indeed, can estimate the passenger traffic alone? When hundreds of thousands of persons, with their faces towards the West, have tramped over the Plains at the risk of their scalps, how many persadventure will ride, when they can make the journey with safety in a few days? But a short time will elapse before the demands of trade will call for a second track, to be used exclusively as a freight road, over which an endless line of slowly moving vans shall continuously pass, leaving the other track for the use of impatient passengers only."

Our readers will perceive, by reference to the Company's advertisement, that it offers its First Mortgage Bonds, paying 6 per cent. interest in gold to subscribers, at ninety cents on the dollar. These bonds are a *first lien* upon the road, and are limited in amount to $16,000 to the mile.

The Company state their net earnings for the month of May, while only two hundred and ninety miles of the road were in operation, at $261,782—a sum which, after deducting operating expenses, is several times the interest on the bonds they are by law permitted to issue upon it. If the earnings are so large upon the *way* business, what may we not reasonably expect when the connection is made in 1870 with the Pacific Coast? We can see no reason why the First Mortgage Bonds of such a road are not a safe security, and they are 15 per cent. cheaper than Government bonds at the market rate. Subscriptions are already large, and are received by banks and bankers generally throughout the country.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

PHILADELPHIA MORTALITY.—Below we give statistics of the mortality of this city, from the 1st of January, 1867, to the 30th of June, inclusive, showing that Philadelphia continues to be very healthy, and that the number of deaths is less than during the same period in 1866:—

	1867.	1866.
Months.	*No. of Deaths.*	*No. of Deaths.*
January	1376	1402
February	1042	1156
March	1094	1082
April	1088	1034
May	1296	1304
June	950	1168
	6810	7146

The following is an exhibit of the number of male and female deaths in each month, as well as the number of boys and girls:—

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*
January	692	684	323	304
February	548	494	281	259
March	584	510	304	248
April	560	528	279	254
May	670	590	345	255
June	504	446	252	337
	3558	3252	1784	1657

Of the 6810 deaths during the present year, 2722 were under five years of age, and 561 were seventy years old and upwards; 4857 of the whole number were natives of the United States, and 1420 of foreign countries. The deaths from consumption of lungs amounted to 1093.

The following is a monthly exhibit of the deaths from consumption as compared with the same period last year:—

Months.	1867.	1866.
January	224	217
February	169	178
March	193	166
April	159	145
May	216	191
June	132	153
Total	1093	1050

The number of deaths in each ward during the past six months was as follows:—

Wards.	*Deaths.*	*Wards.*	*Deaths.*
First	262	Fifteenth	440
Second	352	Sixteenth	196
Third	199	Seventeenth	199
Fourth	366	Eighteenth	230
Fifth	261	Nineteenth	351
Sixth	141	Twentieth	421
Seventh	351	Twenty-first	113
Eighth	243	Twenty-second	135
Ninth	183	Twenty-third	178
Tenth	224	Twenty-fourth	179
Eleventh	164	Twenty-fifth	123
Twelfth	143	Twenty-sixth	288
Thirteenth	190	Twenty-seventh	460
Fourteenth	234	Unknown	222

Deducting 386 reported as still-born, and 212 from the country, we have the total mortality of the city for six months 6212 only.

THE SIXTH WARD FIRE.—Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the alarm was given of a fire in the large four-story brick building, No. 230 Arch street, occupied by Bayliss & Darby, manufacturers of wire sieves, etc. They also occupy No. 228, two doors below, as a store and manufactory, which is connected with No. 230 by a wooden bridge. The flames originated among a lot of wooden sieve frames which were piled upon a long shelf near the ceiling, and burned stubbornly for nearly an hour, the roof of the structure, which is constructed of tin, preventing the fire from forcing its way through. By deluging the apartment with water the firemen prevented the flames from extending beyond the room in which they originated. Messrs. Bayliss & Darby's loss is estimated at $2000, and is fully covered by insurance.

The third floor is occupied by Ludwig Laner as a paper-box manufactory. His loss on machinery and stock by water will about to about $500. No insurance.

The first and second floors are occupied by Messrs. Roberts & Phillips, dealers in carriage hardware and trimmings. Their loss by water is estimated at $6500. Insured in the Royal, of Liverpool, and Yorkers, of New York.

The building is owned by John Crompton. The loss on the same is covered by insurance in the Green Tree and Royal.

The name of the fireman who fell from the ladder at this fire was Charles B. Grieves, a member of the Hose Hose Company.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND MANY THINGS PERTAINING THERETO.—The Delaware Fire Company, No. 4, have lately had erected a new engine-house, of 32 feet front by 40 feet deep, with a brick stable in the rear. The house is very large, and has many conveniences attached. The second story is divided into two rooms—one is used as a meeting-room, and the other as a bunk-room; both have been handsomely fitted up with new furniture, etc. The ladies in the neighborhood presented them with new carpeting for the same.

The steamer of the Good Will Engine Company has been overhauled and ... fixings placed in her. She goes into service the coming week. Their horses were brought home on Friday from their country boarding-house.

On the Fourth of July, J. C. Moore and J. Buck, of the America Fire Company, of this city, will present to Mr. C. M. Mertz, of the Good Will Fire Company, of Allentown, Pa., a beautiful "fire badge," handsomely ornamented with fire emblems.

The Pennsylvania Hose Company, No. 21, will place in their hose house, on the Fourth, their polished hickory carriage, which has been thoroughly overhauled and newly painted.

The South Penn Hose Company will put a new cylinder of hose into service on the Fourth.

The Fairmount Engine have had their steamer's wheels handsomely painted, and their horses have returned, and are once more in active service.

The steamer of the Washington Steam Fire Engine Company is having new boxes put in its wheels, which has caused it to be withdrawn from duty for a few weeks.

The Good Intent Fire Company, No. 27, of Roxborough, housed a new cylinder hose on Saturday afternoon.

The Fire Department of this city intend to make a grand street display on the 15th of July, on the occasion of the visit to this city of Excelsior Fire Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut. The Yankee firemen will be the guests of the Good Intent Steam Fire Engine of this city. A meeting of delegates of fire companies favorable to joining in the escort to the Excelsiors will be held this evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE ARCH this evening Mr. G. L. Fox and his company will appear in the beautiful and popular pantomime of *Jack and Gill*. On the Fourth of July a grand *Jack and Gill* matinee will be given.

This evening, by special invitation of Mrs. Drew and Mr. Fox, the Brooklyn veterans will visit the Arch.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—For the present holiday week the management announce that *Uncle Tom's Cabin*—the old favorite—will be produced with an excellent cast. There will be a matinee on the glorious Fourth of July.

AT THE CHESNUT, Skiff & Gaylord's Great Minstrel Troupe will commence a short engagement to-night. They will exhibit their beautiful musical panorama of *Sherman's March to the Sea*, together with a grand olio entertainment each evening.

THE LUBIN BROTHERS perform all the holiday week at Carncross & Dixey's Family Resort, Eleventh street, above Chesnut.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4'32	MOON RISES	...sets.
SUN SETS	7'35	HIGH WATER	1'25

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT, THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.

Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	June 15
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	June 15
Teutonia	Hamburg	New York	June 15
Union	Southampton	New York	June 18
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	June 18
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	June 19
Erin	Liverpool	New York	June 19
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	June 19
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 20
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	June 21
Ville de Paris	Havre	New York	June 21
Etna	Liverpool	New York	June 22
Java	Liverpool	Boston	June 22
Bavaria	Hamburg	New York	June 22

FOR EUROPE.

C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	July 3
China	Boston	Liverpool	July 3
New York	New York	Bremen	July 4
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	July 6
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	July 6
Wm. Penn	New York	London	July 6

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Nevada	New York	San Juan	July 1
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	July 1
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	July 2
Columbia	New York	Havana	July 4
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	July 5
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	July 6
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 6
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	July —
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	July 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, 44 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Passed outside the Capes, one barque, unknown, below the Brown, one deeply laden ship, with painted ports: also, barque Warrior, from London; at Brandywine, a foreign barque, with painted ports; also, ship Athenia, from New York, and a German barque; at Fourteen Foot Bank, Br. brig John Merrill, and an unknown barque; above the Lightboat, one barque; in the light of New Castle, one barque; off Wilmington creek, brig A. F. Larrabee, and a Br. schr; passed in the Horse Shoe, ship Westmoreland, from Liverpool, and barque J. Wooster, from Boston.

Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, 46 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to J. R. Penrose.

Prus. ship Arnold Boninger, Steenkin, 4 days from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Br. barque Sarah King, King, 40 days from London, with iron to C. C. Van Horn.

Br. barque Fembroke, Potter, from London, via New York, 3 days, with mdse. to H. Karsten.

Brem. barque Tinako, Schurmacher, 2 days from New York, in ballast to Rose, Ambuhl & Co.

Barque John Wooster, Knowles, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to S. P. Peddrick & Co.

Norw. brig Veranda, Sorensen, 58 days from Gottenburg, with iron to order.

Schr J. Trueman, Gibbs, 3 days from Fall River, with mdse. to captain.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Alexandria, Pratt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr Koret, Brown, Portsmouth, Sawyer & Co.

Schr J. Maxfield, May, Boston, Tyler & Co.

Schr F. Herbert, Crowell, Boston, J. C. Scott & Sons.

Schr W. F. Cushing, Cook, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Schr Palma, Brewster, Fall River, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracy, Indian River, Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Gen. Peavey, Armstrong, Gardiner, Captain.

Schr Silver Magnet, Watson, Boston, Captain.

Schr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, Portland, Captain.

Schr Rescue, Kelly East Cambridge, Captain.

Schr G. W. Krebs, Carlisle, Richmond, Captain.

St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

St'r Philadelphia, Fultz, Washington, do.

St'r F. Franklin Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

St'r Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. L. Reed.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Maria Elizabeth, Riggin, 4 days from Snowhill, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracy, 2 days from Indian river, with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Onward, Evans, 1 day from Indian river, with grain to J. Barratt.

Schr W. F. Cushing, Cook, from Salem.

Schr Henrietta, Dreyer, from Thomaston.

Schr Koret, Brown, from Boston.

Schr W. H. Dennis, Leeds, from Boston.

Schr Rescue, Kelly, from Boston.

Schr Silver Magnet, Perry, from Boston.

Schr M. Reinhart, Hand, from Boston.

Schr J. Maxfield, May, from Boston.

Steamer New York, Marshall, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., June 29—7 A. M.—The pilot-boat E. Turley reports the barques Norra, for Antwerp, and J. Matthews, for St. Jago, both from Philadelphia, as having gone to sea yesterday morning.

The barques Isabella C. Jones, from London; Victoria, from West Indies; brigs G. Meredith, from Boston; Viola, from Baltimore; and schr Alert, from Matanzas, also passed in yesterday.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Saranak, Turley, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Holyhead 14th ult.

Barque Arizona, Conant, hence for Havre, sailed from Falmouth 25th ult.

Barque Danish Princess, Baker, hence for Belfast, sailed from Queenstown 15th ult.

Barque Glasgow, Crane, hence for Bremen, was spoken 4th ult., lat. 44, lon. 40.

Brig B. Carver, for Sagua and Philadelphia, at Havana 22d ult.

Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, from Prov... Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 28th ult.

Schr N. Starr, Foster, for Philadelphia, ...

St. John, N. B., 27th ult.

Schr Active, Matthews, for Philade... from Portsmouth 28th ult.

Schrs M. J. Hallaway, Cole, and Casp... for Philadelphia, cleared at New York.

Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, from R... delphia, at Newport 27th ult.

Schrs Carrie Heyer, Poland; Broadfield, Crowell; M. Fillmore, Chase; and D. Pierson, Pierson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 26th ult.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7'45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Hazleton, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12'05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11'55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8'45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10'15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1 30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2'45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lamberville at Doylestown.

At 5'20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6'20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11'50 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9'15 A. M., 2'05 and 8'40 P. M. 2'05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11'20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2'05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1'30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6'15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8'40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8'25 A. M., 5'10 P. M., and 7'40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7'20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11'50 A. M. and 3'05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9'30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2'45 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7'20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4'30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 1½ No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8'00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10'00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12'10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1'00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2'30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4'00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5'30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5'40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7'30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7'30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9'00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11'15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1'15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7'10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7'10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8'20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9'20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12'40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1'10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4'10 P. M.
Day Express	6'20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7'00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9 50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

4 29

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD, THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6'00 A. M.
Mail	7'30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9'15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2'00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4'15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC:

Special Excursion	5'15 P. M.
Mail	4'40 P. M.
Freight	11'30 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5'45 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street.....5'30 P. M.

Returning leaves Jackson.....6'28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave Vine street at	10'15 A. M.,	2'00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at	1'00 P. M.,	3'15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7'30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4'40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 628 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 24 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above-named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S E. Cor. of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming Valleys, before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

6 26 1m

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M., returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $3'00. Excursion Tickets, $4 00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

6 20 19 1

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every Description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand, 2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.

...N T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

...WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY— ...to get Privy Wells cleaned and ... prices. A. PEYSON, ...r of Foodrette, ...BRARY Street

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

WEST CHESTER TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7'15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2'30 P. M., 4'15 P. M., 4'30 P. M., 7'00 P. M., and 10'30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6'15 A. M., 7'30 A. M., 7'30 and 10'45 A. M., 1'35 P. M., 4'50 and 6'00 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7'30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4'50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5'30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6'40 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take trains leaving West Chester at 7'15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4'00 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8'00 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7'45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

City Passenger cars, on Market street, will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7'15 A. M. and 4'30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7'30 A. M. and 4'50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

4 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9'05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6'10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8'20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8'20 Down Train and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7'10, 8, 9'40, and 11'40 A. M. 1'40, 3'40, 5'40, 6'40, 8'40, and 10'40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7'40 A. M. 12'40, 5'40, and 9'25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11'05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8'05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5'40, 7, 7'50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2'30 and 7'15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5'30 and 9 P. M.

FOR SAN AYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11'05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8'05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manyunk 6'10, 7½, 8'20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M. 2 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.

30 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, June 3, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8'30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11'30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3'20 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Smyrna, Dover, Camden, Felton, Harrington, Milford, Seaford, Salsbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Night Express at 11'00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11'30 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12'30, 4'30, 6'00, and 11'30 (daily) P. M. The 4'30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Dover and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7'00 and 8 A. M., 3'00 and 6'30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7'25 A. M., Way Mail, 9'35 A. M. Express, 2'15 P. M., Express, 6'35 P. M., Express 8'15 P. M. Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8'55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads, INCREASED DESPATCH. THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 1 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of five carloads or more, it will be delivered at thereof Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information apply to WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philada

1 1½

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1867.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate points, at 8 A. M., and 3'30 P. M.

For Woodbury 8 A. M., 3'30 and 6 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Bridgetown at 7'05 A. M. and 3'20 P. M.

Salem at 6'45 A. M. and 3'05 P. M.

Millville at 6'55 A. M. and 3'08 P. M.

Vineland, 7'15 A. M. and 3'27 P. M.

Woodbury at 7'15 and 8'40 A. M., and 4'54 P. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7'00 A. M. until 5'00 P. M. Freight received before 9'00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TRAINS FOR CAPE MAY.

8'00 A. M. Morning Mail.

3'30 P. M. Cape May, Passenger.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

5'00 A. M. Morning Mail

12'45 P. M. Cape May Passenger.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office, of the Company in Camden.

Through tick

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1867.

Misrepresentation of the Opinions of Public Men.

Nothing can be more reprehensible than that misrepresentation of the opinions of public men which is sometimes indulged in by the press. Not only is injustice thereby done to those misrepresented, but the community itself is misled, its passions excited, and its prejudices aroused.

An example of this kind has just occurred in regard to a recent speech delivered by Senator Wade in Kansas. That speech contained words of sympathy for the toiling masses of our countrymen, and the expression of the conviction that a more equitable division of the profits of industry was among the more important questions of the immediate future. There was nothing in the speech of a "startling" or uncommon character. A thousand men might have made it. It was no mysterious or Delphic utterance, calling for profounder sagacity than usual to understand it. It was a simple, straightforward utterance, carrying its meaning on its face. Nevertheless, no sooner was it made than certain journals pounced upon it, and pretended to find in it agrarianism, Proudhonism, the advocacy of a general division of property, and we know not what other monstrosities. The New York *Times* was foremost in this excellent work. Its columns teemed for days with elaborate articles, duly setting forth what a terrible pass the country was coming to when the acting Vice-President could openly advocate such dangerous doctrines. All the changes were rung upon "agrarianism" which that mysterious and awe-inspiring term could give occasion for. The public were warned, with many a solemn shake of the head, of the dangerous tendencies of radicalism, and of the bloodthirsty proclivities of its disciples. In short, the thing was "worked up" with all the gusto of the most reckless partisanship.

Now we will not impeach the intelligence of the *Times* by supposing that for a moment it really *misunderstood* Senator Wade's remarks. It did not; but it thought the speech gave occasion for making a little capital against the radicals, and it could not forego the temptation to improve the opportunity to the utmost. No considerations of justice towards an eminent and worthy statesman—no thought of justice towards the public, which has a right to demand truth and candor in journalism, restrained its utterance. It saw a chance to make a point against the radicals, and that was all it cared for. The *Times* never supposed that Mr. Wade meant "agrarianism," or that he was in favor of a division of property. It *knew* better. It was a case of pure, premeditated, gratuitous misrepresentation, and entirely unworthy of the character which that journal professes to maintain.

It was to this vice of the misrepresentation of the opinions and sentiments of leading public men at the North, that the ignorance, prejudice, and false public sentiment of the South, previous to the Rebellion, was in a great measure due. The Southern people had been misled—utterly, totally—as to the real sentiments of the leaders of the Republican party. We can very well remember how, for some time after the delivery of Mr. Seward's great speech in which he first used that notable, and now historic expression, the "irrepressible conflict," the New York *Herald* denounced that speech as a "brutal and bloody manifesto" against the rights and interests of the South. It was for years the persistent custom of the Northern Democratic press to represent the Republican leaders as Abolitionists of the Garrison and Phillips school. This kind of teaching finally brought forth its fruit in a bloody civil war. It is now being repeated by journals which call themselves Conservative. We do not apprehend similar results, but no thanks therefor to those who are doing all they can to mislead the Southern people.

How the Nomination is Received.

The nomination of Judge Williams is received with enthusiasm throughout the entire State, and it is evident that he will receive the full party vote. He has every qualification of character and ability for the position for which he has been nominated. Every elector, in voting for him, can feel that he is casting his ballot for a man every way worthy of a seat on the Supreme bench. Hale in body, vigorous in mind, experienced in the law, and the representative of liberal and progressive principles, Judge Williams will add lustre to the bench. His opponent is too old and feeble a man. Chief Justice Woodward has ably set forth the disadvantages of age and long official service in the incumbent of so high and important an office. He says that all the advantages of experience are apt to be overbalanced by the infirmities of years and a pernnectory habit of transacting business. It is the opinion of very many careful and judicious persons, that no man should be permitted to remain on the bench after reaching sixty-five or seventy years of age. The law is a progressive science, and Judges should be men of ...ant reading and study. The bench needs ... reinforced constantly with young and ...gen, in the full maturity of all their ... Such an one is Judge Williams. ...arswood, too, has the load of that ...tform to carry on his shoulders. ...t Republican can possibly vote ...

a man who consents to run as the representative of such obnoxious principles. It would be self-stultification to do it. But without Republican votes he cannot be elected. If Republican principles are the principles of justice and right, they should be represented on the bench as well as in the Legislature. The times are full of grave issues. We know not what great questions affecting public liberty and constitutional government may yet come before our Supreme Court. Let us beware of putting an unsound man there. We want no disciples of Taney at this late hour!

The Death of the Archduke of Austria.

All reasonable grounds for doubt as to the fate of the Archduke Maximilian seem to be dispelled by the intelligence received yesterday. It must now be accepted as an historical fact that the Prince was executed on the 19th ultimo, immediately previous to the successful assault on the City of Mexico. There could be no fate so well calculated to bring the unfortunate empire of Mexico to a dramatic conclusion, and to preserve the unity of that national drama. An invader in 1863, an emperor in 1864, the head of a faction in 1866, and a martyr in 1867. Such were the shifting fortunes of the best of all the House of Hapsburg who has lived within a century.

Viewing the climax in the light of equity, we cannot deny that the Republicans were almost justified in taking the step they did. If their remedy was a desperate one, their wrongs were also desperate. Because of their weakness they had been invaded by a coalition of strangers, and a usurper put over their heads. They were not responsible for the fate meted out to the self-constituted Emperor. He took his life into his hands when he landed on their shores, and his only good pretext for his action was that he possessed the might. When that failed him, he could expect but little mercy from the hands of those whom he had sought to make his subjects.

Besides, the policy of the Prince towards the captured Liberals was not such as to secure for him a merciful judgment. He endeavored to quell the opposition by declaring all who opposed him outlaws, and treating them like felons. He raised the black flag with his own hands; and while we admire the gallantry of his adherence to his sinking cause, and pity his untimely fate, we cannot deny that he made his own bed, and it is his own fault that he to-day is laid within it. He might have fled the country with the French; but with a daring which excites our admiration, he preferred to risk his life with his new people rather than become the pity of all the courts of Europe. Had he lived to reënter the palace of his brother the Emperor of Austria, he would have done so as a beggar,

Upon accepting the offer of Napoleon, he surrendered his estates, amounting to millions a-year, to his brother, as his wealth as Archduke was greater than that of the Emperor himself; but reserved, in case of his return to Europe within ten years, the right of succession to the empire. Had he reached Vienna, he would have been heir apparent to the Austrian throne, yet without a cent of revenue; so that it may be questioned whether it was not better for him to die bravely in his new country, rather than live in poverty and distress at his brother's court.

We have so far viewed the execution in the light of right, but if we look at it as to its expediency, we must arrive at a very different conclusion. It cannot be denied that Juarez has made a fearful, if not a fatal, blunder in carrying out the utmost severity of the law against his captive. Had he been sufficiently magnanimous to spare the life of the Prince, he would have gained the gratitude of many of the European powers, whose family ties are interwoven with those of his victim. He could have secured from Francis Joseph a fabulous ransom, which would have gone far towards paying off the indebtedness of the republic and making the spoiler pay for its damage. As it now is, all claims on Austria or France are forever lost. Vengeance takes the place of anxiety, and no compensation can be secured. Besides, the United States had asked the life of the Prince, and the action of Juarez has alienated the friendly feelings which have heretofore existed in Washington. In addition to all the harm possibly done, there is certainly no good. Maximilian was powerless and perpetually inoffensive. It would be doubting the common sense of Juarez to deny to him the knowledge that to the United States he owes his success, and that, so long as the United States continue in power, he need have no fear from Maximilian, although he came backed by all the European powers. It was therefore a useless and wilful sacrifice of a life which must have been harmless had it been spared. We deem it a great error, a very great error, and one which shows to us that Juarez is utterly incapable of ruling Mexico. It proves his passions have more command than his intellect, and that, if we would have peace on our neighboring borders, we must give them some other government than that of President Juarez. It is essentially the duty of the United States to secure present peace beyond the Rio Grande, by assuming the helm now drifting without a pilot, and guiding the ship by a strong, firm hand, which possesses power, and allows only liberty, not licentiousness.

The Ceremonies at Rome.

Judging from the magnificence of the ceremonies at Rome, and the enthusiasm thereat manifested by all the inferior prelates upon the appearance of the Holy Father, we should think that the prophecy of Lord Macaulay in regard to the Catholic Church was about to be realized:—"She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot in Britain, before the Frank had crossed the Rhine, while Grecian eloquence yet flourished at Antioch, while idols were yet worshipped in the temples of Mecca, and she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on the broken arch of London bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's."

Alexander H. Stephens on the Causes of the War.

No kind of literature has been so abundant for the past two years as that relating to the war. It already numbers several hundred volumes, and is destined doubtless to a large increase. The most of this, as is natural, is really but the material out of which the future historian will get his facts for the real history of these times. Mr. Greeley's history is about the only one, as yet written, that pretends to deal with the philosophy of the great struggle, and, of course, his view is from the Northern standpoint. We must necessarily in time have a similar effort from the Southern side of the house. Indeed, we learn that such a work is now in progress of preparation, and approaching completion, by Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the late so-called Southern Confederacy. The high reputation of Mr. Stephens as a man of candor, and his philosophic cast of mind, must render such a work from his pen one of great interest and value. Without doubt, he will put the South in the most favorable light which the facts in the case will warrant; but with Mr. Stephens' already recorded views of the struggle, as given in his celebrated "corner-stone" speech, we shall look for a very different work from that which would be written by the Davis school of Southern men.

Mr. Minister Adams.—At the banquet given at St. James' Hall to William Lloyd Garrison, a letter was read from Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the tone of which, we are told, was "rather qualified and reserved." The course of Mr. Adams is not such as we would expect from the son of John Quincy Adams. His sympathy seems hardly to be in unison with that of the great North, and as his son is an advocate of President Johnson's policy, it is not unlikely that the love of office has transformed our Minister in England into one of those time-servers among whom Mr. Motley refused to be ranked. Considering the record of his father and grandfather, we had expected better things.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRAND

FOURTH OF JULY DEMONSTRATION

AT

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,

THURSDAY MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK

OF THE

CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA,

IRRESPECTIVE OF SECT OR PARTY.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, of all sects and parties, favorable to TEMPERANCE AND ORDER, desirous of Sustaining and Enforcing the recent Enactment of the Legislature closing the Drinking Saloons on Sunday, are invited to assemble in MASS MEETING, on

THURSDAY MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK, IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

The Declaration of Independence will be read, and Addresses delivered by distinguished speakers, who will be announced hereafter. [6 29 tf

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.

BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches,
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC,
BUSINESS PAPERS, ETC.

No vacations. Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. Open from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M to 7 P. M.
Catalogues furnished on application. [6 25 fsmim4p
The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual, price, $1.25, for sale at the College.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1867.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, on TUESDAY, the second day of July next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering an agreement for the consolidation and merger of the corporate rights, powers, franchises, and property of the Nanticoke Railroad Company with and into the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and also an agreement for a similar merger of the Lehigh and Delaware Water Gap Railroad Company into the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and of determining by a vote of the Stockholders, to be then and there taken, in person or by proxy, for the adoption or rejection of each or either of the said agreements. JAMES S. COX,
6 21 President.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the eighth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the eighth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July, 1867.
By resolution of the Board of Directors.
6 27 2w JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1867.

The Coupons for interest on bonds of the Company, due July 1, 1867, will be paid (free of tax) on presentation at the Office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, No. 37 S. THIRD Street, on and after July 1.
6 29 6t W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. JUNE 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond, Manyunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinking Fund of said Companies.
6 4 1m BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Up stairs.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 1st of July, 1867, and so continue for two weeks.
6 27 6t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

POST OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 28, 1867.

The mails for Havana, Cuba, per steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, will close at this office on TUESDAY, July 2, at 6 o'clock A. M., the day of sailing.
6 29 3t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of the INGOT MINING COMPANY have declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share, payable from the profits, on and after July 1, 1867, to the Stockholders of record June 24, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 234 WALNUT Street.
By order. [6 29 3t*] R. B. PITTS, Secretary.

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET, one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension; Ration Money, and all claims against the government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FORD, who is well versed with all the details of the business. 6 13 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS.—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
B. B. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

ATHLETIC MISSION.—THE Second Anniversary Exercises of Sabbath School No. 2, BROAD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, will take place next TUESDAY EVENING, July 2, at 7½ o'clock, in ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH street, above Jefferson. Addresses by Rev. P. S. HENSON, THOMAS PERRINS, Esq., and others, in addition to varied exercises by the scholars. Seats free. 6 29 3t*

THE CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will take place in the Old Church, SEVENTH Street, below Arch, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Addresses from prominent speakers formerly connected with this church. The public are invited to be present. 1t*

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 24, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Stock of the above Companies will be closed for two weeks, beginning JULY 1, 1867.
The dividend to be declared in July, and made payable August 1, 1867, will be made to the Stockholders of July 1, 1867.
The Stockholders of the above Companies, and of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, of July 1, 1867, have the right to subscribe for additional Stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, at par, in the proportion of one new share for twenty old shares, whether full or part paid. The certificates of Stock, and receipts for fractions of shares, will be ready for delivery August 1, 1867.
Certificates of stock will be given for fractions when presented at this office in even shares. Fractions, until so converted, will not draw dividend.
Any Stockholder may postpone the payment on the shares so to be taken until September 1, 1867, by paying interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum; if not then paid, the right will be forfeited.
6 27 6t RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
6 26 5w Treasurer.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, SWIMMING SCHOOL, and GYMNASIUM for Ladies, Children, and Gentlemen, BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.

THE NATATORIUM AND THE FOURTH OF JULY.

THE SWIMMING DEPARTMENT ON THE "FOURTH"

Will be open from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. for male swimmers exclusively.
No Ladies' Classes and no lessons given on that day.
On and after July 5th the hours for ladies will close at 1 o'clock P. M. 6 27 6t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TICKETS

Will be sold at reduced rates between all stations on the Reading Railroad and branches, good from
SATURDAY, June 29,
TO
MONDAY, July 8, 1867. 6 24 17 8

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE of authority in me vested, I hereby make known and proclaim that by reason of an election, held on the 23d day of May last past, by the members of the CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, and by subsequent judicial proceedings, upon the application of parties in interest the name, style, and title of the said Association has been changed to that of the "COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE OF PHILADELPHIA."
HOWARD HINCHMAN, President.
Philadelphia, June 29 1867. 6 29 3t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5 6mw 3

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4p tf

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company for certificate No. 254, for eight shares preferred stock in the name of CHARLES FIELD.
Philadelphia, June 6, 1867. 6 6thmst*

CHICKERING PIANOS.

FIRST PREMIUM

GRAND GOLD MEDAL

HAS BEEN AWARDED

CHICKERING & SONS,

AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

WM. H. DUTTON,
7 1 mwstf NO. 914 CHESNUT ST.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright Pianos," with their *"Patent Resonator"* and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 9 3m UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!

LONDON HAIR COLOR

RESTORER AND DRESSING.

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS

OR

GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vi... the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falli... sure to produce a new growth of hair ... grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS ...
DOZEN, $4 00. ...
...
NO ...
And all ...

THE UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD COMPANY.

THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:—

First. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

Second. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

Third. 376 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, etc., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

Fourth. The net earnings of the sections already finished are several times greater than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

Fifth. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

Sixth. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the United States Government, and for which it takes a second lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

Seventh. The fact that the United States Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien), may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

Eighth. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds, thus securing a greater interest.

Ninth. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.

Tenth. At the current rate of premiums on gold they pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New York by the
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 WALL Street.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 WALL Street.
And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.
J. E. LEWARS & CO. 7 1 mwst

FIREWORKS.

Hadfield's Great Fireworks.

EXHIBITION PIECES,
COLORED FIRES,
ROMAN CANDLES,
BENGOLAS, SKY ROCKETS,
VERTICAL WHEELS,
TORPEDOS, FIRE CRACKERS, ETC.

To be had in every variety, Wholesale and Retail, of
HAINES & LEEDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,
6 18 NO. 906 MARKET STREET.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.

A large and varied assortment of Small Works for dealers. Also Brilliant Colored and Elegant Exhibition pieces.

PASSION FLOWERS,	SUN PIECES,
EAGLES,	GALLAPODOES,
FOURTH OF JULYS,	DIAMOND STARS,
JEWEL CROSS,	THUNDER WHEELS,
VOLCANOES,	BATTERIES, ETC.

For sale by
JOSEPH E. SMILEY,
6 25 tJ4 NO. 23 S. FRONT STREET.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, delightful place for recreation and enjoy... vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of ...reet daily every three-quarters of an ... 3m4p*

...EXHIBITION OF ...
...

ROCKHILL & WILSON

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.

Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.

The best Cutters and Workmen employed.

Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 17 3 4p

RHEUMATISM.
RHEUMATISM.
NEURALGIA.

NO CURE NO PAY.
NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
WARRANTED HARMLESS.
REFERENCES—5000 CURES
REFERENCES—5000 CURES
IN PHILADELPHIA ALONE.

DR. FITLER,
ONE OF OUR OLDEST PHYSICIANS
ADVISES GRATIS DAILY,

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, [6 29 tf4p
No. 29 South FOURTH St.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or of either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & ARMSTRONG.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$2,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Ward,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Fayt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn,
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
6 1tj *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

REMOVAL.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED TO THE

S. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND CHESNUT STS.,

Where they will be located during the alterations of their NEW BANKING HOUSE.

N. C. ... Cashier.
6 21 3mwf ...

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

BROOKLYN VETERANS ON THEIR WAY TO PHILADELPHIA.—At 12 o'clock to-day a portion of the Fourteenth Regiment of the New York State National Guard, of Brooklyn, was to start on a journey to Gettysburg, where it is their intention to celebrate, on the coming "Fourth," the joint anniversary of the national independence and the battle of Gettysburg. They will arrive in West Philadelphia at half-past 3 o'clock, and will then be tendered a fitting reception by the National Guard, of this city, under the command of General Peter Lyle. After the friendly courtesies of the occasion are gone through with, the "Fourteenth" will be escorted to their quarters at the La Pierre House, the procession marching over the following route:—Over the Schuylkill by the new Girard Avenue Bridge, thence through the Park to Green street, along Green to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Chestnut, down Chesnut to Fourth, along Fourth to Walnut, out Walnut to Broad, and up Broad to the La Pierre House.

As the members of the "Fourteenth" are to remain in this city until Wednesday morning, they will, during the short period of their stay, be the recipients of many marked attentions. This evening they will attend the Arch Street Theatre by special invitation of Mrs. Drew, by whom the entire parquet has been set apart for their accommodation.

To-morrow morning they will be reviewed at Independence Hall by his Honor Mayor McMichael, after which they will visit the Union League House, the Guards' Armory, and various other public buildings and institutions.

On Wednesday morning, as already stated, they will proceed on their journey to the battlefield of Gettysburg.

The "Fourteenth" will be accompanied by the band which was with them during the war, and also by a number of Generals, Colonels, and other officers who rose from their ranks, together with the Mayor of the city of Brooklyn, several members of the City Councils, and a number of prominent gentlemen who are proud to be regarded as their friends. They will likewise bear with them the tattered battle-flags which they carried during the war, and a similar feature will mark the display made by the National Guards of this city, while acting as their escort. There is great propriety in their becoming the guests of the Guards during their sojourn in Philadelphia, as the two regiments fought side by side in the same division, in the following remarkable battles:—Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fitzhugh Lee House, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, Guinea Station, Tolapotama, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, White Oak Swamp, Petersburg, Jerusalem, Plank Road, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Springs, Reams' Station, Hatcher's Run.

The "Fourteenth" was among the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for three months' volunteers; and, on the expiration of their first term, the regiment continued in the service for a further term of three years, acquiring a splendid reputation for gallantry, discipline, and morals. When at last they returned to their homes, about sixty of the original members only were left in the ranks to answer the roll-call, the remainder having either been promoted to official positions in other regiments, or laid in their last resting place. Let Philadelphians honor in a becoming manner the remnant of this noble band.

PARTNERSHIP CHANGES.—The following partnership changes take place to day:—

The firm of Jas. R. Campbell & Co., of No. 727 Chesnut street, is dissolved, and a limited partnership takes its place, consisting of Messrs. Alexander Rickey, William B. Sharp, William L. Dunglison, and James M. Cox, as general partners, and Jas. R. Campbell as special partner.

The firm of Fuller, Bucher & Co., wholesale dealers in notions and fancy goods, at No. 29 North Third street, is dissolved, the business to be continued by D. C. Clarke, the former junior partner, in connection with Hiram Brooke as special partner.

The firm of John B. Stevenson & Sons is dissolved to-day, by the withdrawal of John B. Stevenson, Jr., the business to be continued by Messrs. John B. Stevenson and Robert Stevenson, under the style of John B. Stevenson & Son.

The firm of Dawson, Branson & Co., silk jobbers, of Nos. 611 and 613 Chesnut street, is dissolved by limitation, the business to be continued by Messrs. T. Russell Dawson, Leonardo D. Judd, and Jacob G. Bomgardner, under the style of Dawson, Judd & Co.

The firm of James M. Willcox & Co., wholesale grocery and paper commission merchants, is dissolved, the business to be continued by Mr. William F. Griffith, Mark Willcox, and James M. Willcox, under the style of James M. Willcox & Co.

From the firm of Gilpin & Co., brokers, of No. 227 Dock street, Mr. John F. Gilpin retires, the business to be continued by Messrs. George Gilpin and Edward Starr, under the style of Gilpin & Co.

Messrs. George W. Toland, Jr., and Henry Cowan have formed a partnership, under the style of Toland & Cowan, and will continue the former grocery and commission business of Robert Toland, at No. 514 Market street.

Mr. John Glading, wholesale fish dealer, of 228 N. Delaware avenue, and Tasker street, below Second, has associated with him Messrs. Harding & Co., under the style of Glading, Harding & Co.

Messrs. Thomas Wallace, Jr., and Edward N. Keene have formed a partnership for the transaction of general banking and brokerage, at 228 S. Third street, under the style of Wallace & Keene. They also give notice that Mr. Stockton Bates has an interest in the business.

Mr. George W. Knight, of No. 120 North Delaware avenue, has associated with him Messrs. William J. Burnham and George Warren Knight, under the style of Knight & Sons.

The firm of Feldman, Gunsenhauser & Nusbaum, of No. 318 Market street, is dissolved by mutual consent.

Messrs. George B. Kerfoot and D. J. Eshback have formed a partnership as general commission merchants, at No. 206 North Delaware avenue, and No. 207 North Water street, under the style of George B. Kerfoot & Co.

Mr. J. Fraley Smith retires from the firm of Lewis, Wharton & Co., the business to be continued by the remaining partners, under the same style.

Mr. Thomas Wallace, Jr., retires from the firm of Stuart Brothers.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT UPON CITIZENS.—Three gentlemen, well-known citizens, at a late hour on Saturday night were proceeding quietly along Ninth, near Race street, and when about to pass the corner they were suddenly confronted by three individuals, who offensively disputed their progress along the public highway. Attempting to pass on they were startled by a shrill whistle, which soon brought from the low saloons and night haunts around about a dozen of as ruffianly-appearing and disorderly-acting persons as could be found in the most infected districts of this community. Two of the gentlemen managed to escape, but the third was belabored with fists, knocked down by a blow from a black-jack, and kicked in the most brutal manner. Stealing the hat and cane of the wounded man lying upon the sidewalk bleeding profusely, the cowardly wretches fled, fearing the arrival of the police, who, however, were completely *non est*.

The unfortunate gentleman was finally removed to his residence, and Dr. Levis was summoned to attend him. A surgical examination being made, it was ascertained that the wounds which had been inflicted were very serious, and one, if not two, dangerous. The frontal bone seemed to have been indented by a heavy blow from a black-jack; the parietal bone, it was thought, was fractured; the temple was cut; both cheeks shockingly disfigured and lacerated, and both eyes were injured, one of them very seriously. The neighborhood where this outrage was committed is dangerous for travelling, particularly at late hours of the night. The injured man, last evening, was suffering great agony from his injuries.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary of the Trinity Lutheran Church Sabbath School, Passayunk, under the pastoral charge of Rev. S. A. K. Francis, took place yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended, the church edifice being crowded. Interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Watters, Klinefelter, Bickel, and Landis, and Messrs. Gardner and Logue, interspersed with excellent singing by the children.

The Sunday School, under the efficient superintendence of Mr. Getz, is in a flourishing condition, and from the report we learn that the accession to the Church from the Sunday School has been quite large. The occasion was truly a delightful one, and enjoyed by all present.

IN LIMBO.—Saturday evening a successful search by Lieutenant Connelly, about Ninth and Tenth and Spruce streets, resulted in the capture of twenty-five street [illegible]

POLICE STATISTICS—ARRESTS DURING THE PAST SIX MONTHS.—The number of arrests made by the police in the different districts during each of the past six months, as compared with the same months of the previous year, is shown in the following tables:—

JANUARY.

District.	1866.	1867.
1	188	209
2	333	261
3	330	320
4	267	264
5	159	175
6	125	103
7	107	82
8	112	153
9	138	105
10	128	107
11	79	113
12	112	88
13	67	26
14	22	25
15	51	28
16	77	100
Chesnut Hill	7	3
Reserve Corps	195	105
Harbor Police	43	14
Park Police	2	15
Day Sergeants	14	15
Beggar Detectives	38	44
	2644	2415

FEBRUARY.

District.	1866.	1867.
1	313	207
2	393	325
3	343	320
4	286	302
5	188	193
6	104	113
7	143	94
8	154	174
9	135	144
10	204	225
11	116	174
12	85	133
13	49	36
14	54	24
15	40	34
16	94	147
Chesnut Hill	...	7
Reserve Corps	125	96
Harbor Police	30	26
Park Police	4	11
Day Sergeants	15	15
Beggar Detectives	23	36
	2906	2835

MARCH.

District.	1866.	1867.
1	329	301
2	464	371
3	438	335
4	359	311
5	268	236
6	177	131
7	113	71
8	229	178
9	176	160
10	238	202
11	188	166
12	140	133
13	39	17
14	64	20
15	53	42
16	41	143
Chesnut Hill	6	...
Reserve Corps	143	141
Harbor Police	11	39
Park Police	...	14
Day Sergeants	...	28
Beggar Detectives	46	35
	3573	3104

APRIL.

District.	1866.	1867.
1	303	222
2	448	508
3	448	410
4	434	289
5	245	364
6	150	141
7	128	106
8	197	230
9	177	216
10	301	236
11	187	119
12	151	176
13	43	52
14	51	20
15	57	57
16	142	137
Chesnut Hill	23	6
Reserve Corps	134	141
Harbor Police	32	24
Park Police	12	36
Day Sergeants	25	36
Beggar Detectives	20	53
	3596	3579

MAY.

District.	1866.	1867.
1	239	202
2	493	435
3	500	383
4	320	269
5	257	353
6	127	151
7	137	125
8	258	221
9	206	210
10	240	213
11	206	170
12	183	205
13	70	162
14	37	48
15	48	49
16	169	168
Chesnut Hill	13	10
Reserve Corps	158	142
Harbor Police	29	20
Park Police	36	46
Day Sergeants	...	25
Beggar Detectives	55	66
	3781	3667

JUNE.

District.	1866.	1867.
1	122	182
2	504	550
3	470	480
4	333	250
5	305	307
6	127	163
7	133	125
8	264	211
9	189	288
10	252	273
11	205	143
12	169	191
13	99	65
14	43	46
15	43	45
16	106	179
18 (New District)	...	171
Chesnut Hill	6	10
Reserve Corps	113	137
Harbor Police	99	81
Park Police	43	25
Day Sergeants	20	43
Beggar Detectives	50	58
	3635	3995

The comparative number of arrests in each month was as follows:—

Month.	1866.	1867.
January	2644	2415
February	2902	2835
March	3573	3104
April	3596	3579
May	3781	3667
June	3635	3995
Total	19,831	19,595

The comparative number of arrests in the different districts during the past six months is shown in the following table:—

Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	209	207	301	222	202	182
2	261	325	371	508	435	550
3	320	320	335	410	383	480
4	264	302	311	289	269	250
5	175	193	236	364	353	307
6	103	113	131	141	151	133
7	83	93	71	106	125	125
8	153	174	178	230	221	211
9	135	144	160	216	210	288
10	167	225	202	236	213	273
11	115	174	166	119	170	143
12	88	133	133	170	205	191
13	26	36	17	52	162	65
14	25	24	20	20	48	46
15	28	34	42	57	49	45
16	100	147	143	137	168	179
18 (new district)	...	...	...	...	...	171
Chesnut Hill	3	7	...	6	10	10
Reserves	105	96	141	141	142	137
Harbor	14	26	39	24	20	81
Park	15	11	14	58	46	25
Day Sergeants	15	15	25	25	25	43
Beggar Detectives	44	36	35	53	60	53
Totals	2415	2835	3104	3579	3667	3995

It will be seen that the number of arrests since the beginning of the year has steadily increased, those for June being 63 per cent. in excess of those for January.

GREAT DESTRUCTIBILITY.—Dennis Slatery, having destroyed the furniture of a dwelling on Pearl street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, to a great extent, turned upon Officer Bennet, who had him in custody. Officer Bennet, however, soon exhibited his own prowess, to the captive's immediate defeat. Alderman Hutchinson held him in $800 bail to answer at Court.

FALSE PRETENSE.—Casper Lehman and Henry Bowers, residing respectively at Nos. 1319 and 1321 Marlborough street, were taken before Alderman Dougherty on an alleged charge of false pretense. It is said they obtained a large amount of dye-stuffs on false representations. They were held in $5000 bail each to appear at a further hearing before the same magistrate to-morrow afternoon.

AID FOR INJURED FIREMEN.—The Philadelphia Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen have received from Mrs. John Drew, through Joseph D. Murphy, Treasurer, $500, as the gross proceeds of a benefit at the Arch Street Theatre on Saturday afternoon, for the injured at the late fire at the American Theatre.

LARCENY OF FIFTEEN DOLLARS.—Isaac Goines was taken in custody yesterday, on a charge of having stolen fifteen dollars from Catharine Breckenard. He was arrested at his residence by Officer Edgar. Alderman Massey held him in $800 bail to answer.

MORE AID.—The Mayor acknowledges a further donation, this morning, from the Emory M. E. Church (Rev. Dr. Oram), of $79.

FOR CAPE MAY.—The fine new steamer S. M. Felton will leave Chesnut street wharf to-morrow (Tuesday) morning at 9 A. M.

ABUNDANT CAPITAL, *our exclusively cash system of both buying and selling*, a business experience of more than a quarter of a century, thorough system, the best talent employed in all departments, and a large and constantly increasing business, give us unequalled advantages, which our patrons have the benefit of. We are thereby enabled to keep at all times the largest stock and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia; also, to sell garments superior in every respect—excelled by none—*at prices guaranteed, in all cases, lower than the lowest elsewhere, and to guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 BROADWAY, New York.

Alpaca and Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Linen and Duck Sacks, white and colored.
White and Fancy Linen Pants.
White and Fancy Linen Vests.
White Marseilles Vests.
All kinds, styles, and sizes of Summer Goods generally.

NO NAME.—Many, many people suffer from they know not what. They are not sick—they are not well. There is no name for it. It is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its causes (and they are innumerable), its symptoms are in the main the same. Among the most prominent are extreme lassitude, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, and great mental depression. Indigestion and a *Stomach Cough* are also frequent concomitants of this distressing state of body and of mind. The common remark in relation to persons in such a condition is, that they are consumptive. Now, what these unfortunates really want is *vigor, vital strength;* and, as certainly as dawn succeeds darkness, they can recuperate their systems and regain perfect health by resorting to HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. It is as clear that a life-reviving tonic is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectly pure and innocuous, containing nothing but the most genial vegetable extracts, and combining the three grand elements of a stomachic, an alterative, and a genial invigorant. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are suitable to all constitutions, and are as applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feebler sex as to those of men.

THE ONE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS given to those who purchase a single share of stock in aid of the Riverside Institute, are selling at $1·50 at many stores in this city. The other engravings are also being retailed at about fifty per cent. more than it costs those who purchase stock in aid of this noble charity. Every certificate of stock also guarantees to the holder a present of some kind.

SCROFULA IS THE PROTEUS OF DISEASES.—Now it develops itself in the flesh, now on the skin, sometimes in the glands, sometimes in the muscles. Its locale in one instance is the throat, in another the eyes, in the third the scalp; in fact, there is no portion of the body which may not be the seat of this awful malady. But it can be dislodged from each and all. How? inquires some agonized victim. We answer by the persevering use of Jayne's Alterative. If this is doubted, let the skeptic read the testimonials of those who have been restored to health by its use, and which may be found at length in our Almanac. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms.

New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

WAREROOMS No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

HURRAH FOR THE "FOURTH!"—Under the Continental Hotel are being made great preparations for the coming holiday. Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent clothiers, are making a most beautiful display of their fine and fashionable Ready-made Clothing, at prices that please everybody.

ONLY $1 FOR A BEAUTIFUL PORCELAIN MINIATURE at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, Second street, above Green. Six cards, or one large Picture, $1; twelve Ferrotypes, 50 cents.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

HO! FOR ATLANTIC CITY AND CAPE MAY.—Gentlemen's Linen Drawers, $1·75.
Gentlemen's Gauze Shirts, $1·00.
Gentlemen's Linen Collars, $2·50 per dozen.
McINTIRE & BRO., 1035 Chesnut street.

The Order of the Day.
The Order of the Day.
The Order of the Day.
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck.
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck.
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck.
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck.
Men and Boy's Clothing.
Men and Boy's Clothing.
Men and Boy's Clothing.
Men and Boy's Clothing.
Prices Undeniably Lowest.
Prices Undeniably Lowest.
Prices Undeniably Lowest.
Prices Undeniably Lowest.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILA.,
S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Note.—Linen Dusters Sacks and Alpacas by the dozen at low prices.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 32 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA. 6 22 5p4

MARRIED.

DRIESBACH—SMITH.—In Camden, N. J., on the evening of the 25th ultimo, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. W. Hickman, GEORGE A. DRIESBACH to REBECCA A., eldest daughter of John and Martha Smith, of Camden.

KLOSTERMAAN—CLEMENT.—April 17, at the residence of the Rev. R. J. Carson, Mr. BERNHARD KLOSTERMAAN to Miss MARTHA CLEMENT, both of this city.

DIED.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on the 30th ultimo, MARTHA, wife of Lewis T. Brown, and daughter of the late John Elliott, Esq., of Chapel Brampton, Northamptonshire, England.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 526 Marshall street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 3d instant, at 4 o'clock.

DEADY.—On the 30th ultimo, from injuries received at the fire at the American Theatre, on June 19, JAMES DEADY, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, St. Joseph's B. V. M. Sodality; Philopatrian Literary Society; Archbishop Kenrick and St. Mary's Beneficial Societies; the Lithographic Printers; the members of the Hibernia Fire Engine Company, No. 1, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, German street, below Third, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Joseph's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

GRAVATT.—On the 30th ultimo, REBECCA ANN, widow of Johnson Gravatt, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 43 Wood street, Bristol, Pa., on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SHUMAN.—In Burlington, N. J., on Sunday, the 30th of June, FRANKLIN A. SHUMAN, late of the 23d Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the 23th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Jesse R. Shuman, No. 34 High street, Burlington, N. J., on Wednesday, the 3d instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WIRE HANGING BASKETS OF A VARIETY of patterns, and Hooks and Brackets, Chains, Rings, etc., for hanging them, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

BED SCREWS OF SEVERAL SIZES, BRASS and Bronzed Head-board Hooks, and a full variety of Bed and Furniture Casters, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WIRE DISH CLOTHS OR SCOURERS FOR cleaning boilers, pans, and other cooking utensils, are durable and more efficient than sand or ashes. Hotels, restaurants, and public institutions will find them a desirable article to put into the hands of their scullions. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE AMERICAN Life Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, [4 18]p S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED under the firm of BUCKLEY & KESSLER, for the manufacture and sale of Spokes, Hubs, Wheels, etc. JOHN BUCKLEY, THOMAS V. KESSLER. Philadelphia, July 1, 1867. 7 1 3t*

M'CALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTH-east corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. PEARL and DRAB CASSIMERE HATS, for Summer. Price, $5 and $6. 5 4 5p

BOYS' STRAW HATS.—THE LARGEST variety, and at reduced prices, at M'CALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p

STRAW HATS, EVERY NEW STYLE, at M'CALLA'S, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 4 5pf

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy, No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 1m Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, 11 7]5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

600 ARCH STREET. 600 TO CROQUET PLAYERS. GAMES $7·50, $10·00, AND $12·00. GRIFFITH & PAGE, 4 10] NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

BRYSON & SON, AT THE OLD STAND, Nos. 2 and 8 N. SIXTH Street, PRINTERS, STATIONERS, BLANK BOOKS.

A fine assortment of PAPERS, ENVELOPES, PENS, PENCILS, INKS, ETC. Banks, Corporations, and New Firms furnished with BOOKS, PRINTING, ETC., AT SHORT NOTICE. 6 29 1m rp

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard. N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

SPECIAL NOTICE. FRANK GRANELLO, TAILOR, No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, (Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street), HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 w1m 6m

TO RENT.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS STONE MANSION, with large Garden, Carriage House, etc., attached, on PROSPECT HILL, near Frankford, Twenty-fifth Ward. Easy of access by Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroad. Inquire of JOHN G. STETLER, No. 1321 GIRARD Avenue. 6 15 tf4p

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 809 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 23

THREE LARGE COMMUNICATING Second-story Rooms TO RENT, with board at Mrs. Sandgren's, No. 1019 SPRUCE Street. 7 1 3t

FOURTH EDITION

Trial of John H. Surratt.

Continued from Third Edition.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

Q. Have you not read it within the last two days? A. Yes, sir, I read it yesterday, but I cannot state what succession I gave the circumstances, because I did not pay special attention to this particular point. In testifying to the Commission relative to Mrs. Surratt's conversation with Mr. Lloyd, on the way to the country, I said Mrs. Surratt leaned forward and whispered in Lloyd's ear. I said on this trial that I could hear the tone of the voice but could not hear the words, but I think the statement is the same; I did not surrender myself to the Government when Mr. Stanton said they would have to put me in Carroll Prison; I said I was at the disposal of the Government, and they could do with me as they pleased; I was in custody after that for thirty days; I did not consider myself in custody when I gave myself up to Mayor Richards' officer; from the time I gave myself up until I went to Canada, I was always with an officer; on the afternoon of April 14, I got a buggy to take Mrs. Surratt to the country; Mrs. Surratt brought down an article wrapped up, and I fixed it in the buggy; in 1865 I testified that the package felt like two or three saucers. On Friday I drove up and down the road at Surrattsville several times, but I got out of the buggy and wrote a letter for Mrs. Surratt; I do not recollect that I was with Mrs. Surratt all the time after writing the letter until we started off; I don't remember seeing Mr. Lloyd come in a buggy, but I do know I saw Mr. Lloyd, and he called attention to the fact that my buggy spring was broken; at the conspiracy trial Mr. Lloyd expressed surprise that I should not have remembered the conversation between himself and Mrs. Surratt; I do not recollect Mr. Lloyd telling me that if I swore to a whisper I swore to a lie, and I don't remember what answer I made, or whether I made any answer; I did not tell John T. Ford that I told Secretary Stanton that I knew where Surratt was at the time of the assassination; don't remember to have conversed with John T. Ford about Surratt; I told Ford I had an interview with the Secretary of War, but I did not say that I knew where Surratt was, because I did not know where Surratt was; I might have told Ford that I had not seen John Surratt for two weeks before the assassination, and that I had seen a letter from Surratt, dated Montreal, April 12; I did not tell Messrs. Ford, Maddox, and Gifford that I was told by Mr. Bingham if I did not tell more fully than I had done about these circumstances that I would be treated as one of the conspirators; I never told any one that Mr. Bingham used threats about my testimony; I might have said that my character was at stake, and that I would do all to aid the prosecution.

Q. Did you not state in substance that the office you received in Philadelphia was given in pursuance of a premise that you should be remunerated for your testimony, and should have the protection of the Government?

Mr. Pierrepont objected, and the objection was sustained, and the defense noted the exception.

Q. You stated on Saturday that you were removed from office because you voted the radical Republican ticket: and now I ask if you have not stated that you were a Johnson man, and therefore held your office?

Mr. Pierrepont objected.

Judge Fisher said it looked too much like bringing politics into a jury trial, and he would sustain the objection.

The witness was here interrogated as to the remarks made by Mrs. Surratt and Miss Annie Surratt on the night of the assassination, as testified to the other day, and he acknowledged that he did not testify to those facts before the Military Commission; I have since recollected these facts more clearly, and have written them down in my statement; I did not say that Mrs. Surratt asked me to pray for her intentions; after the detectives had gone she asked me to do so; before the assassination, I noticed Mrs. Surratt was nervous, and she asked me about the torchlight procession, and then asked me to pray for her intentions; the words were uttered in a tone loud enough for all in parlor to hear them; I was at supper when I heard the footsteps on the steps as I have described them when I went up stairs; I found Mrs. Surratt in the parlor and I don't remember whether she left the room or not; I went to bed a few minutes before ten that night; Mrs. Surratt did not go down stairs that I remember; I did not see her leave the room on that night; no one that I know of went in the basement door; I don't remember if Mrs. Surratt was absent on April 3; I saw John H. Surratt in the evening of that day; I was in the dining-room on the evening of April 3 with John H. Surratt; Surratt was in the parlor; I don't remember whether Surratt went down to get his supper or not, and I have not said he did so, because I am not positive; I do not know that Mrs. Surratt remained at the table, and that Anna Surratt answered the door on the night of April 14; on the morning after the assassination I met Holloban in the street, and we then went home to breakfast, and I said I believed that Atzerott had assassinated the President; at the breakfast table I said I would disclose all I knew; I remember a remark that was made at the table, that "the death of Abraham Lincoln was nothing more than the death of a nigger in the army."

Q. Who said that? A. Anna Surratt.

Q. Did you tell that at the assassination trial? A. I did not.

Q. Why did you not? A. Because I had too much sympathy for the poor girl.

Q. Why did you tell it now, then? A. Because you drew it out of me, and because I have been hunted down and persecuted for the last two years on account of these people.

Mr. Bradley—I did not ask anything to induce you to make a voluntary statement.

The witness resumed, and, in answer to a question, said he had a slight acquaintance with Mr. Carlin, and saw Mr. Carlin and Mr. Brophy together; I don't remember telling Brophy that I would never have testified if Captain Gleason had not betrayed me; I don't remember telling either Carlin or Brophy that I did not wish to return from Canada, and would not have done so if the detective had not compelled me; that is simply an absurdity, and you will be satisfied that it is before you are done with this trial.

Mr. Bradley—Well, suppose you let the counsel attend to that, and give the facts.

The witness resumed.—I did not tell Mr. Brophy that Mrs. Surratt had said that she was going to find out what Booth and the other men were doing there, and she took John in the parlor, and when I asked Mrs. Surratt afterwards she said John was engaged in a cotton speculation; I did not tell Howell, the blockade-runner, that I might have told Howell that my sympathies were with the South, because I often talked secesh with such fellows for buncome; before the war any one would have been pleased to associate with John Wilkes Booth, because he went in such good society; I have seen him in company with members of Congress and others; I was in Carroll prison with Mr. Holloban and others; I was there thirty days, but I think Holloban was released before I was.

At 12 o'clock the Court took a recess for half an hour.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The steamer Montana, for Panama, sailed to day with $1,272,388 in treasure, of which $1,158,996 is for New York. The total shipmetns since January 1 are $20,805,000.

The steamer Oriflamme, from Portland, Oregon, has arrived with $135,000 in treasure.

The ship Joaquin is loading with flour for Pernambuco, which will be the first shipment for that port.

Suits have been commenced against C. L. Meader, and Meader, Soler & Co., to recover $68,759 for money loaned and protested drafts.

Late advices from Idaho state that the Indians continue their depredations. General Cook's expedition starts for the Mountain July 1, with four companies of cavalry and one of mounted infantry. Hard fighting is expected.

Veterans for Gettysburg.

NEW YORK, July 1.—About fifty members of the 14th Regiment New York Militia started this morning for Gettysburg, where they intend spending the Fourth of July. They stop at Philadelphia and will be the guests of the National Grays.

On Wednesday next a committee from the Constitution Engine Company, No. 7, of

THE RIGHTS OF MIRTH.

A Sermon for the Hot Weather, by B. H. Nadal, D. D. Preached in Trinity M. E. Church Yesterday.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

"A time to laugh."—Ecclesiastes iii, 4.

These words plainly declare that gravity is not to abide forever on the face or in the heart. As man was made for toil, both of body and mind, as he was made to encounter the trials of life, so also was he made for its joy and mirth. The very fact that man is a laughing animal is an ample refutation of everything which would make amusement or recreation in itself sinful.

How frequently does the New Testament refer to little children, and call upon us to imitate them! The traits of childhood which we ought especially to cherish are innocence, guilelessness, and simplicity, and these are closely linked with laughter. The smile of infancy is one of the brightest glimpses which earth is afforded of heaven, and its crow and laugh, especially when seen as well as heard, are sweeter than all tunes, whether from voice or instrument.

Now, is that which constitutes the chief charm of childhood to be laid aside as childhood departs? Must we not rather strive to carry the innocent mirthfulness of childhood with us to and through our riper life? Indeed, every smile of infancy, every laugh of happy boyhood and girlhood, bids us watch against the corrosion of care, against the stiffening and stupifying effect of unrelaxing labor, and against any theory that would rob us of our birthright of smiles and laughter.

Kindred to the lesson of nature within us is that of the same teacher without and around us. Who can look on the world — the infinitely diversified world of flowers—without a glow of the heart threatening to break on the face in a smile? What colors, what odors, what variety of both! We are lost in the thought of the ingenuity and luxury of divine bliss which thus uttered itself—of the infinite and eternal smile which actualized itself to the creaturely sense in a wilderness of flowers. The flowers, with the birds, their brethren in beauty, and the gorgeous landscapes, which repose sublimely under the glorious cope of heaven, proclaim man's right and duty to be cheerful, exultant, gay, and to express these feelings in smiles and laughter. If the world is strong, if it is sad, it is also beautiful and gay. If its brow is damp with the sweat of work, and its cheek furrowed by tears, the smile vindicates its right by drying up both with its ray.

Yes, there is a time to laugh, and as we give time expressly to labor, and to learn how it is to be best done, so we are to give time to mirth, and to understanding how it may best be enjoyed.

Our theme for the morning is, "The Rights of Mirth." These rights, as we have seen, are founded in nature. As there is a time to laugh, so there is in our nature a laughing department. Indeed, laughter is often a powerful weapon against an antagonist. When the keenest arguments, enforced by the noblest eloquence, have failed to convince or silence an opponent, not unfrequently has he been driven from the field in utter confusion by turning the laugh upon him.

This, however, is not the aspect of the subject at which we would look. This is a serious form of mirth, in which we may be pleased at the expense of opposers. It is sport to some, but often the keenest pain to others. We refer now to that innocent sort of mirth which is harmless to all. Wit and humor are parts of our nature, and may be the sources of a purely inoffensive pleasure. Wit is a keen perception of the curious and striking aspects of a subject, and such an expression of them as will produce a pleasant surprise. Humor is more a matter of feeling than a form of thought. It is a fresh, droll view of things, accompanied by a rich glow of playful mirth. These traits of mind are just as natural as the gravity of reason or the flow of tears. The rights of wit and humor may be secured without violating the sanctity of religion. Nay, they may enter the service of religion, and add to its attractiveness.

We have innumerable illustrations and proofs of this in the history of the Church and pulpit. Some of the ablest and most devout preachers have been full of wit or humor, or of both. Rowland Hill was a most distinguished saint, and yet so overflowing with sacred humor were his discourses, that his audiences most frequently have alternated between tears and smiles. Said he on one occasion, "I would give nothing for a man's religion whose dog and cat are not the better for it." There, too, is the inspired, the immortal Bunyan, whatever he may have been in the pulpit, in his Pilgrim he is full of humor, droll, until his very gravity excites a smile. The ingots of truth under his pen are shaped into odd conceits. If we come down to our own times, we find that some of the most successful preachers are the wittiest. How do the bold reproofs of Spurgeon feather themselves with wit, and melt their way into the soul by the electrical heat of humor! And look at Beecher, full of beauty, fertile as a tropical garden, mercilessly lashing whatever he holds to be wrong, while yet he does many a thing which makes me doubt his wisdom. Yet it is not beauty alone, nor beauty joined to boldness, good rhetoric, and striking elocution that makes him popular. To these are added the free play of his wit and humor. He is moved by his own keen sense of the ludicrous, and yields to the emotions and thoughts it inspires. He smiles and acts and speaks his feeling, and the people that wept a moment before laugh aloud the moment after. One of the finest preachers I have known was the Rev. James Sewell, now no more. His expositions were rich in the extreme. The free play of his humor seemed to stir his imagination to creative power. The scenes of Scripture seemed, under his hand, to live again. True, he sometimes carried matters too far, and excitable auditors lost their self-control; but still it was his sacred humor which, so long as it was controlled, gave effect to his sermons. George G. Cookman possessed the same power, but with him it never interrupted the flow of feeling. It was always elevated into the spiritual region by the intensity of his religious emotions.

Indeed, in the church, in authorship, everywhere in public life, this element of mirth has contributed to success because it has ministered to enjoyment, and opened the heart to good!

Nor, indeed, is mirth foreign to the nature of religion itself. It not only helps the pulpit by alliances with wit and humor, in its best and highest sense, it joins itself also to the deepest enjoyments of the religious life. The children of Israel, returning from their captivity in Babylon, and catching a distant prospect of Mount Zion, break out in the song:—"When the Lord turned the captivity of his people, we were like them that dream. Then was our mouth filled with laughter and our singing." The meaning of which seems to be that gratitude to God for His mercies sometimes becomes so intense that it can only find adequate expression in bursts of laughter.

We have the same idea where it is said:—"Thou hast turned for me my mourning into dancing; Thou hast taken off my sackcloth, and girded me with gladness." When a soul has been bowed down for many days under conscious guilt, and a sense of divine favor comes to its relief, the natural expression of the change is a smile.

"Quick as their thoughts their joys come on,
Less fly not half so swift away;
Their smiles are ever bright as noon,
And calm as summer evenings be."

The natural expression of all these quick-coming joys is a series of smiles, sometimes growing audible. Now a smile of joy, now of triumph, now of beaming, yearning love, now of gratitude, and now of wondering, transported adoration. What is the appearance of the face in a shout? The answer is that the soul, when it shouts—when it calls on all within to bless the Lord, and lift high His Holy Name—is in a state of transport; it is all radiant and glowing; its power of bliss becomes explosive, and blazes out in words of the greatest fullness of energy and meaning; and while the shout resounds, the face shines with a smile at which a hundred kindred souls might light their candles. Or, behold a holy soul in the closet, in deep communion with God. Recall your own best hours of private devotion. Remember how you felt. You wept to think of your unfaithfulness—you pleaded for pardon—you sat in the sackcloth of deepest, saddest humiliation. But when the candle of the Lord shone upon your head, chasing away the clouds of doubt and the damps of sorrow, and when you rested firmly and sweetly on the promise, your prostrate form erected itself on its knees, and your upturned face rayed back the light of God's countenance in a smile. We do not identify the sacred smiles of devotion with ordinary mirth. The difference is like that between eating an ordinary meal and partaking of the Lord's Supper. We use the same mouth in eating and drinking in both cases, but the meaning is different. But the smile of innocent mirth is still a smile, none the less natural and general when it is transfigured in sacred rapture. The work of God is as real in a lily as in the conversion of a soul; a smile is the blossom of joy in nature and in grace, natural in both.

But not only is mirth rooted in our nature, not only are wit and humor included in the sphere of the Church and the pulpit, not only is a smile the appropriate and natural expression of religious cheerfulness and joy—mirth vindicates its rights still further. It is absolutely demanded by labor. "Recreation," says one, "is a second creation when weariness hath almost annihilated one's spirit." Toil, whether of body or mind, acts upon us like a burden. We cannot bear it long without sinking under it. When the pack is lifted from the back of the horse, he first rests and then romps. But the burdens of men are not so easily gotten rid of. The calculations of the counting-room, the cares of the household, the toils of the study, the condition of the crops, the state of the work in the factory and the like, will not always be dismissed at a word. Unlike the horse, man has the burden on his *mind;* it becomes tangled with his feelings and thoughts; and to get himself off, he must set up some competitor to work. It may be a book, conversation with his family or friends, play with his children, music, a walk or a ride in the country—almost anything to get the burrs of business out of his hair—to get the pack and harness from his galled and weary back. For the want of such relief, so that the soul and face may smile again, thousands of people perish every year. It is business, business, until the long-bent bow no longer has power to spring back. The soul and the face alike grow cadaverous.

The same necessity exists of counterworking sorrow. There is indeed a godly sorrow which worketh repentance unto life, but even that is sure to be followed by a smile. It begins in "Thou wast angry with me," and it ends in "Thine anger is turned away, and Thou comfortest me." The afflictions that come upon us in the course of life contain precious lessons. They are discipline for us. We are not to deal lightly with them, but to "let patience have its perfect work." But even here there comes a time to laugh; a time when the upset vessel will right herself; when beauty will be beauty again, when humor and wit will reassert their power. This is a necessity founded in nature and equally in religion.

Some people, when they have met with severe misfortunes in the loss of friends or estate, make the mistake of secluding themselves, even staying away from church. A severe blow may, indeed, prostrate us to the earth, but surely we ought to stay there no longer than we must. Let us make no convent for ourselves in the open world. Let us welcome the hour of reaction, accept the first pure smile, and even go where such are produced.

But let us not forget that if mirth is natural, like every other attribute of nature, it is liable to abuse. Love, which ought to be heavenly, may be earthly and sensual; and so mirth which ought to be a bright rill from the fountain of pure humor, may be only a stream of dirty water from the engines of prurience and obscenity. The words "gentleman" and "lady" are in the whole world's mouth, but with very different meanings. Only give people these titles, and in many cases you may mean by them what you please. A gentleman, in the lowest definition, is a well-dressed man, with a genteel look, and a good bow. He may be as wicked as Judas, and his conversation may be obscene and profane. To a pure mind mirth ceases to be mirth, laughter turns into grief and anger, when it meets with impurity or profanity. For a laughter stained with an oath, or with an obscene jest or allusion, there is no time. Wretches that swear and utter impurity to amuse, ought to be dressed in the skins of wild beasts, and go on all fours, though this would be the grossest injustice to the brutes. Books, papers, places of amusements, that are disfigured with impurity or profanity, ought to be shunned as the gateway to death and perdition.

Surely there are songs enough that are pure; there are decent words enough in the English language; there are stories enough untarnished by lust and brutality. Why should we touch pitch?. Why should we pollute ourselves in speech or in hearing?

Another thought needful here is, that even where mirth is spotless it must not be out of proportion. There is, indeed, a time to laugh, but there is also a time for other things. Laughter must keep within its own limits. If it becomes pervading, it turns the man or woman into a mere clown. How many people, some of them in the Church, have degenerated into mere jokers! Mirth is light, and those who know nothing but mirth are empty. Some men give themselves up to the invention of jokes for the world. They are by trade manufacturers of mirth. Such a man was the late so-called Artemus Ward. These persons abuse their own faculties and fatten on the weaker portions of society.

In our view they are worse than useless. Wit and humor sufficient for all the purposes of life are furnished in the ordinary course of things. God made these poor creatures men; they are dissatisfied until they make themselves apes. The same holds of the newspapers exclusively devoted to jests. If such papers as the *Police Gazette* are sources of direct corruption, these would-be funny papers are breeders of dearth and vanity, of street-corner and bar-room clowns. Pure, genuine, healthful mirth is not promoted, but perverted, by such sorry professional jokers, by such vapid, sickly papers, and all shows that correspond with such papers and with such men. Life, indeed, as we have seen, has its mirthful side, but the mirth must be tributary to earnestness; it must whet the scythe for work; it must be such as not to invade purity; such as will not unfit, but fit for labor; such as can dwell comfortably by the side of religion. Indeed, all the amusements, all the recreations, all the mirth, all the laughter of life, ought to be simply outgrowths of Christian cheerfulness. There are special times to laugh, particular manifestations of mirth, hours when wit and humor will make special demands upon our attention; but mirth or laughter, in the sense of Christian cheerfulness, should go with us through the current of life.

The Apostle means this when he says, "Rejoice evermore;" and again, when he says, "Be careful for nothing;" and still again, when he says, "That he has learned in whatsoever state he is therewith to be content;" and yet once more, when he says, "He is sorrowful, yet always rejoicing." This is a state of perpetual cheerfulness. When there is no wit gleaming, no humor playing, no story telling, no pranks going on, the smile still lingers and alternates on the face, and in the actions with the serious aspects of life.

Do you not know people, precisely the most pious of your acquaintances, who wear an almost perpetual smile, and whose smile is constantly breaking away into a sweet musical laugh? The wicked world wears a veil of smiles; these wear the smile rather as the mirror of the bright soul within. It is at once an expression of purity and joy. It is not the same in all who have it. It varies with the natural temperament, the health, the circumstances. With one it shoots its threads of light across a countenance naturally stern and hard; with others over an expression of gravity, as when the sun shines on the face of a heavy cloud; with others over features indicating a great mass of intellect, as when a brilliant light falls suddenly on a casket of jewels just uncovered. In hours of labor this smile retires within. The soul wants it there to warm and illume the heart's altar. But when discourse commences it darts to the windows, it rushes to the points of intercourse with the outer world, it tingles in the voice, it gleams in the eye, it wreathes itself about the mouth, expressing a cheerful spirit, and vindicating the natural, the sacred, the Christian rights of mirth.

We call on you, brethren, not to have your smile ready for the occasion; but to have a well of smiles within you, ever ready to pour out refreshment and beauty.

These thoughts are presented now as appropriate to the season. The smallness of the attendance here will soon tell those who remain that many of you are gone in pursuit of rest and recreation. Let us throw out a farther thought or two that may be useful to you. Where should you go for recreation? Of course, you must determine for yourselves. But if I were your doctor, I should bid you avoid the crowd and find some quiet, rural nook—some spot amid hills or mountains, by some beautiful stream, among all the lovely forms of nature. We have surely, during the long year, heard enough of the confused voice of the crowd, have seen enough of fashion and pomp and show. Will we now go to a so-called fashionable resort, where we shall be compelled to see the tiny wealth, the strutting poverty of men, vieing with the grandeur of the ocean, or with the sublimity of the landscape? How does the costliest equipage look by the sea-side, or at the foot of a forest-clad mountain? Oh, how sweet is the stillness of the country! and the evening song of the katydid and the morning carol of the robin only present that stillness in tenderer, sweeter relief!

But am I told that even the fashionable watering places are in the country. True, but the visitors try to unmake it. They carry with them all the pomp of city millinery and of jeweller's window; they move half the night in the hot and dusty mazes of the dance, and test their stomachs to the utmost capacity with daintier than city diet. Is this rest? Is it recreation? Is it rational mirth? Is it enjoying country life? We think it is carrying the spirit of the city into the country, and piling on its excitements thicker and heavier, and more expensively than ever.

We say shun the crowd. First of all, before you leave home, gather up your thoughts. Remember the meaning of recreation, namely, to create anew by pleasant relaxation. Make up your minds to be patient and amiable, whatever may be the vexations of your lot. At the railway stations make due allowance for surly ticket and baggage men. Be steeled against the lordly pride of hotel clerks. Remember that there is one country where travellers are the helpless victims of railroad and hotel insolence. Remember the hot weather, and, keeping cool, pocket your injuries.

Wherever you are, keep clear of excitement. If you wish to avoid having your modesty painfully shocked, keep out of the ball-rooms, or else wear a very thick veil, and keep it down. Have a mind upon your health while at the table, and beware lest you lay the foundation for dyspepsia, or aggravate it where it already exists. Do not forget courtesy to the stranger that sits near you, for rudeness is still rudeness, though offered to a person not of your acquaintance.

Be sure to enjoy the scenery. Let it be in your thoughts that God made the country. Let its quiet majesty, full of green and stately life, as it is, grow into your soul. And above all, resolutely cleave to your habits as a Christian. Find, on the Sabbath, a place of public worship; set up your altar of prayer in your room, and read your accustomed Scripture lessons. Recreation thus guarded and seasoned, thus hedged in from evil, will promote health of body and mind, and you will return more cheerful, prepared to shed fresh light upon your family and renewed energy upon the church.

After all, laughter is largely the vocal bloom of health. Even virtue in a sickly, nervous frame smiles languidly. The laughter of the sick has in it but little music, though it may be fragrant with celestial piety. If ye keep your heart's diligently, and return with renewed frames, then shall be the time to laugh. The woods and streams and sky, and sweet air, will smile in your renewed activity on all about you.

But, finally, I seem to hear some one inquire what shall those do whose fortune it will be to remain at home? We answer, they too must do their best to recreate. And, perhaps, the first thing for them will be to reconcile themselves to their lot. Instead of envying those who are away, let them diligently *get up*, and enjoy the arguments in favor of being at home. Let them remember that home, be it ever so homely and hot, is still home, with comforts not to be found anywhere else. It is the opinion of many of the most sensible people, that for comfort in hot weather there is no such place as one's own house. Let the stayers at home think of the dust and the beaming heat of the cars, of the cavalier treatment of conductors, ticket men, and hotel clerks, and of the danger of being sick away from home, from all of which they are saved by remaining in the city. Let them remember the difference between a little ten-by-twelve room in a crowded hotel, and a roomy house of their own, over every part of which they may wander to avoid the sun, and find and enjoy the coolest spot.

Let them recollect, too, that Fairmount and the beautiful Schuylkill are only separated from us by half an hour and the cost of a few pennies; while the shades and glens of the Wissahickon, equal to the finest rescrts of travel, are within an hour of our homes. Let the stayers at home also relax their labors, walk on the shady side of the street, and at proper hours; let them be patient, keep in a good humor, secure their nights against the mosquitoes, and the dog-star will not only do them no harm, but afford them a season of comparative rest, which will show favorably as to its effects on mind and body, with the hard and hot labor of summering abroad.

Besides, those who stay at home are exposed to none of the special temptations of fashionable sin and folly; they will enjoy church service, prayer-meeting, and Sunday School at home, will have the satisfaction of watching the remnant of the flock in the absence of the other part, and of welcoming the wanderers upon their return.

In a word, to stayers and goers, we say recreate—recreate wisely, purely. Rest yourselves into strength, into quietness of nerves, into radiance of countenance—a fitting light to throw on a pure Christian life.

SPIRITUALISM.

Address by Hon. Robert Dale Owen, Delivered in Washington Hall, Eighth and Spring Garden Streets, Last Evening.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Mr. Owen, after being introduced by Isaac Wren, Esq., President of the Spiritualist Association, spoke as follows:—

Some earnest friends of religion and enemies of intolerance held a meeting on Thursday of Anniversary week at Boston. It was called for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition, the needs, and the prospects of liberal Christianity in America. Their Committee of Arrangements, through its Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Frothingham, invited me to address them on Spiritualism, as a phase of the religious sentiment of the day. I complied with their request, hoping to say a few words on the subject that has been so much misrepresented. I felt that it was a great responsibility I was assuming to declare the opinion of millions, because the Spiritualists of the United States nowadays are counted by millions; and feeling deeply that responsibility, I decided to put what I had to say on paper, so that I might be the more sure of stating the matter as accurately as I could. It is that same address which I propose to read to you to-night.

The term "Spiritualism," in modern days, has come to be taken in a partial, contracted sense. In the minds of many it has been restricted to a class of phenomena very curious and very interesting. Spiritualism is as old as the oldest records of human history, and important as anything that can engage the attention of man. Man cannot live by bread alone. By nourishing the body he may, indeed, maintain animal life. The spiritual nature is as necessary as the physical to a worthy and happy human existence. Among the cultivated and intelligent of this world there are two classes. In one of these the spiritual consciousness is dormant. Some of these desire to believe, and sigh because they cannot. Others assert their belief, especially on the first day of the week. Yet the spirit within them is dead. It is not a living, moving element in their daily actions: it is but the faith of that father moved by the anguish for the fate of his child, when he cried out with tears, "Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief." Like these doubters and unbelievers, I seek the positive and hold to the practical. Enlightened spiritualists—if I may assume to speak for them—neither deny nor disparage the teachings of a future life which are derived from analogy, nor many of those which come to us from self-styled orthodox sources.

I met last summer at a watering place one of the dignitaries of the Church. He introduced the subject of Spiritualism, and we dropped into a quiet conversation. At the outset I begged him, if he felt free so to do, to tell me in what light he had been led to regard Spiritualism and spiritual phenomena. He answered frankly, "I see around me evidence of infidelity widely spread and steadily increasing." As an illustration, he added, "In a recent conversation with a Professor of Harvard, that gentleman expressed an opinion that of all the principal scientific men in our country, three-fourths or more are unbelievers—not outspoken infidels, but men who see no sufficient evidence for any existence beyond the present. Even in our own profession," proceeded my clerical friend, "skepticism prevails. A few weeks ago I was called to the death-bed of a brother minister, who had devoted a long life, with rare faithfulness, to the interests of religion. As we spoke of the evidences of Christianity, he said, 'Ah, Bishop, the proof! the proof!—if we only had the proof!'

"The spirit of materialism is even more evident in Europe than among us. It prevails throughout the civilized world. The evidences of orthodoxy which sufficed to satisfy our ancestors are deemed insufficient to-day by many of the most honest of their descendants. Saddened by such a state of things, I have been looking around for a remedy. I have concluded to look to Spiritualism and its phenomena for an answer." As I listened to this common-sense view of the case, I regretted that some of those who are in the habit of saying: "What possible good can spiritualism do?" were but there to hear our conversation. It has been the popular objection that the phenomena referred to by my friend, which are called physical manifestations, are devoid of dignity. But we must bear in mind that the noblest superstructures ever erected by science have been based upon the rudest facts and the simplest observations—so rude and simple that for ages the world has passed them by, not knowing their improvement.

God's ways are not as our ways. He does not sound a trumpet before His doings. For the greatest work He sometimes selects the humblest instruments. Unlettered fishermen first spread the great truths of Christianity. The value of these phenomena, if they be genuine, consists in this—that they furnish an absolute solution of the great problem in regard to another world, with proof stronger than any which historical evidence can supply. Stronger than it (to use Tennyson's words), because "Things seen are greater than things heard."

Spiritualists do not allege or believe that any phenomena in which they find proof of immortality are miraculous. They believe in the universality of law. They do not regard the wondrous things that took place in Jesus' days as exceptions to natural laws, but as phenomena which occurred under laws then in force, and with which we are but imperfectly acquainted. They see reproduced under their eyes modern types of some of these signs and wonders; and they find in such reproduction one of the strongest arguments to sustain the general truth of the New Testament narrative. Intelligent spiritualists reject the doctrine of infallibility. They have no belief in plenary inspiration. They accept the advice of one of Oxford's essayists (Dr. Temple), who said, "If Scripture appears before they, it behooves us to consider in the first place whether we are not incorrectly interpreting the phenomena, and in the second, whether the message may not have come to us more or less perverted from the messenger." This is what orthodoxy must come to if she would save the credentials of her creed. We believe that there are some varieties of character in the next world, as in this. We believe that when we cast off the natural body there is a new and potent change; yet not instantaneous. Moral, social, and intellectual qualities which may have distinguished us in this world will be with us in another. So with the evil that is in us.

While there is life there is hope, and there is life beyond the vale. We believe that the Christian world has been and still is blighted with false conceptions of death. Death is, as Plato taught, the enemy of life. He is life's best friend—a friend through whose agency life is ennobled and perpetuated. Orthodoxy has taught us to think the contrary of this. Spiritualists find that the enfranchised spirit rejoices in the change, and would not, if it could, on any condition, return to its earthly bondage. Grief is caused by death; but a mother grieves when she parts with a beloved daughter who is about to visit a foreign land, though she be satisfied that she will be happy with the husband of her choice and return again.

How many desolate friends and lovers, how many bereaved parents, has Spiritualism, with its living evidences, comforted! Spiritualism opens up to us a heaven such as the best and wisest may earnestly desire. The heart of the Christian is not reached by the prospect of eternal life commonly presented to him. The Spiritualists believe that when we pass into the next world we shall not be restricted to one occupation, nor inspired exclusively with one sentiment. They believe that our duties will be as manifold, and our enjoyments as various, as here upon earth. How numerous and distinguishing are the virtues that now move the heart of man, promoting acts of benevolence, and deeds of good-will, courage, perseverance, resignation, devotion, and the yearnings of compassion! What a varied list is here! Are these to perish with the body? or, at best, slumber there, eternally inactive, unemployed?

Spiritualists believe that he who strives for self-culture, morality and intellectually, on this earth, will be allowed to perfect his task where there is no flesh. They believe that the philanthropist, whose life has been one long series of benefactions to the race, will not be called upon to surrender at death the good that he has done. They believe that he whose days have been spent in exploring the secrets of nature will not be compelled to relinquish, with his earthly body, the pursuit of that science to which his heart is wedded. They look forward to a better world—but to a world, still.

They believe that there is a spiritual as well as a natural body. They believe that friends recognize each other as they arrive, and that the day of death, with its sad parting on this side, is also a day of happy reunion on the other. There is another belief universally accepted in the spiritual creed. We believe that human afflictions and sympathy, stronger than death, sometimes attract back to earth the disembodied spirit—the mother yearning after her helpless child; the lover separated from his betrothed; the husband still longing to cherish his widowed partner. We believe that, under certain conditions, spiritual guardianship can be exerted, and that it is often exercised by spirits. They visit this world to warn and protect those, perhaps, with whom they are unattached or unknown.

The speaker continued at some length, and concluded by thanking his hearers for their close attention.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.
AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.
If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 2 3m Nos. 327 and 329 North FRONT Street.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 26 PHILADELPHIA

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of LEWIS BREMER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGE W. BREMER and CATHARINE BREMER, Executors of the last will and testament of LEWIS BREMER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 1424 South FOURTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
6 25 fmw5t JOSHUA SPERING, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of LEWIS H. DUNGAN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of BENJAMIN M. DUNGAN, Administrator of LEWIS H. DUNGAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 2, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia. W. D. BAKER,
6 21 fmw5t* Auditor.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
INCORPORATED 1864.
COLD SPRING
ICE AND COAL COMPANY,
DEALERS IN AND
Shippers of Eastern Ice and Coal.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, PRESIDENT.
JOHN GOODYEAR, SECRETARY.
HENRY THOMAS, SUPERINTENDENT.
Having now completed our arrangements for a full supply of Ice, we are prepared to enter into contracts with large or small customers for a pure article, with guarantee of being supplied promptly for the season Wagons run daily in all paved limits of the consolidated city. West Philadelphia, Mantua, Tioga, Frankford, Bridesburg, Richmond, and Germantown. A trial is asked. Send your orders to the Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street.
DEPOTS:
S. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND WILLOW STREETS, [5 11 smw12m
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET,
LOMBARD AND TWENTY-FIFTH STS.,
PINE STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!
It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.
Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 24 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and springs, $1 00.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,
OFFER AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE
WHITE FRENCH BRILLIANTES.
Ladies who have used THESE GOODS will not fail to appreciate them at the prices,
25, 30, 35 Cents.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GAS STOVES FOR
COOKING AND HEATING.
BY GAS AND AIR COMBINED.
THE JAR!
The Best, the Cheapest, the Surest, the most Reliable, the most easily cleaned, the self-sealing, self-testing, Flexible Cap CARLISLE JAR.
THE REPEATING LIGHT,
PRICE, 75 CENTS.
PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS
CHARLES BURNHAM & CO.,
NO. 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET
6 14 1m Corner of Sansom.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of
FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ETC. ETC.,
Which are now open for examination.
"Peace and War," by G. Doree," "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 3 15

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 1 14

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

PHILADELPHIA SURGECN'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. G. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady, 5 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL [late] WILIAM G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brand
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.
No. 103 JONES Alley.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 232 AND 231 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, ETC.

105 H. A FLEISHER & CO., 105
Successors to Bamberger Brothers,
DEALERS IN
Hosiery and Staple Trimmings,
GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES,
LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S UNDERSHIRTS, ETC.,
No. 105 North EIGHTH Street,
5 15 wfm24] THREE DOORS ABOVE ARCH.
105 PHILADELPHIA. 105

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,
NO. 825 ARCH STREET,
FURNISHING GOODS,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
UNDERCLOTHING.
3 8 6m wfm

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.
After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.
The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—
PRESS. O. WOONUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.
While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all, he ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.
6 18 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL
A. & H. LEJAMBRE
Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed to
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS
No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 81 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the City and country trade solicited. All orders promptly attended to.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF Lectures is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing
"How to Live and what to Live for—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Nervous and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage Philosophically considered," etc.
Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK."

WANTS.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men, who are employed in the Government Navy Yards or Ships of War on foreign stations. For information apply to
JAMES ZEILIN,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw tf No. 413 S. FRONT Street.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, Vines, Garden, Fruit Trees, Grass Plots, etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. Made by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM M. LEE & CO.,
1 28mwf] No. 22 MARKET Street.

GARD

REBEL WAR HISTORY.

THE BATTLES OF FREDERICKSBURG AND CHANCELLORSVILLE.

Benjamin G. Humphreys, late a Confederate General, has published an account of his "Recollections of Fredericksburg." Towards the conclusion he sums up his views in regard to Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, as follows:—

"The battle of Chancellorsville was fought from Fredericksburg to the Wilderness along two almost parallel roads—the 'Plank Road' and the 'Old Turnpike'—and is justly regarded as one of the proudest achievements of Southern arms. Military critics are puzzled at its result. Lee knew with absolute certainty that Hooker had over 120,000 men. Hooker knew with equal certainty that Lee had less than 50,000. Hooker moved over 90,000 to Chancellorsville, and left Sedgwick, in front of Fredericksburg, with over thirty thousand. Why did Sedgwick cross a portion of his army over the river at Deep run on the 29th of April? Was the movement premature, or was it made to threaten and hold Lee at Fredericksburg until Hooker could slip through the Wilderness, and fall upon the flank and rear of Lee's army? If so, why did Hooker halt at Chancellorsville, and commence fortifying on the 30th of April?

"After Lee moved up to Chancellorsville and confronted Hooker on 1st of May, why were Hooker and Sedgwick both inactive? They knew that Lee had divided his army. Hooker and Sedgwick each had an army—had they been Confederate soldiers—that could have vanquished either half of Lee's army, if that half had been any other but Confederate soldiers. Yet they both remained inactive until Jackson gained the extreme right flank of Hooker's army on the 2d, with fully half of Lee's army, and drove back the right wing of Hooker's army upon the centre. Then Sedgwick began to move *in earnest*, on the 3d of May, and Hooker remained on the defensive with his ninety thousand against forty-five thousand. From the number of men that Hooker knew Jackson had on his right flank, stirring up his Dutch, he must have known that Lee had but few left between him and Sedgwick. Yet Hooker remained, defending his ninety thousand as best he could against Anderson's twelve thousand and Jackson's twenty-five thousand, and let Lee turn towards Fredericksburg, with two divisions—eight thousand men—on the 4th of May, and in hearing distance of Hooker, drive Sedgwick, with his twenty thousand, across the Rappahanock; and on the 5th became alarmed for the safety of his ninety-thousand, and precipitately recrossed the river. That didn't look to the Rebels like 'pulverizing the rebellion' much.

"Had Hooker been a Lee, and Sedgwick a Jackson, Sedgwick would have moved out from Deep run with his thirty thousand square across the plateau between Barksdale and Early during the night of 1st of May, and presented himself on the hills on the Mine road. General Early would have been captured or routed back to North Anna—Barksdale would have evacuated Mayre Hill, and perhaps made his escape to the 'plank road' and gained Lee—and Jackson would not have made his flank movement to Hooker's right flank. Still, then, nothing but action on the part of both Hooker and Sedgwick would have prevailed. If Hooker had prudently remained at Chancellorsville defending his ninety thousand men against half of Lee's army, now reduced by the loss of Early, Stonewall Jackson would have turned upon Sedgwick with the other half of Lee's army, and pushed him back across his pontoons at Fredericksburg, and returned towards Chancellorsville and struck Hooker on his left flank and drove in his left wing upon his centre, and Lee would have pushed the whole disordered mass through the Wilderness and across the Rapidan. But if Hooker had been a Johnson or a Longstreet on the morning of the 2d of May, with ninety thousand men at Chancellorsville, and had Sedgwick been a Beauregard, D. H. Hill, or a Hood, with thirty thousand men on the hills back of Fredericksburg, a joint, active, *closing-in* movement would have been made upon Lee, and Lee would have been crushed upon the plank road, and *that* would have looked like 'pulverizing the Rebellion.' But the supposed Sedgwick—Beauregard—Hill—Hood—was not the real Stonewall Jackson, and the supposed Hooker—Johnston—Longstreet—was not the real Robert E. Lee. Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson knew their men."

THE SIEGE OF TROY.

[*Not* from Advance Sheets of the *Tribune*.]

With a great sweep of my pen-arm, I hurl
Troy and its mighty siege, bristling and bubbling, into the midst of Printing House Square.
Rattle and thunder, ye mighty presses, and with the clatter of your Hadean forms awaken to consciousness the shades of departed heroes, their ambrosial locks still spermy with the froth of their golden glory.
Be satisfied and rejoice, O *Tribune*, for I am here—here alone, ready to inform you first, of this whirling sphere, that Troy has fallen!!!!
Mighty Hector died ere the ligneous Pegasus betrayed the magnanimous Trojans, and admitted the crafty Greeks to the radiant recesses of the sacred city.
Hector died in my arms.
When his huge soul was about to burst against the weeping stars, he said, "George, you are a wonderful fellow!!"
Then exploded the spirit of the already apotheosized warrior; and the heavens shook like a bowl of jelly on a Western steamboat, and all nature heaved like a Hyperborean sea.
Huzzah! you should have seen the dreadful fight. Like the tempest-riven sky the fierce foes rushed together. They ate each others' fiery hearts in the fierce contest as black worms eat out the hearts of fragrant roses in June. They crawled mountains high upon each other until the citadel was dwarfed, and writhed like Laocoons struggling with a million serpents.
It was dreadful!
It was horrible!!
It was sublime!!!
It was like the description of Gettysburg in the recent issue of the *Tribune!!!!*
While all the plain crawled and groaned with the desperate battle, and blood shot out from myriads of breasts, as red leaves in the autumn of a new-born world, with mighty stride did mighty Ajax come, his huge embossed shield before him dark and frowning, as a sable mountain, his beard shivering with the eternities of the hour.
Ajax saw me and spoke in a voice of thunder:
"G. A. T.—We've got 'em. Minerva hurls her divine helmet against the acorn; and Mars drives the Trojans bellowing belliconsly beyond the foaming Scamander. *Andres Athenaioi*, it's all right! Let's drink, George, as we did when I sought to listen to your poem in the Central Park, and fell asleep over the sweetness of its rhythm."
A mighty billow bore Ajax from me, and drove me upon Diomede's surging host, fraught with slaughter, and yellow with the dust of the sky-darkening scene.
"You here?" asked Diomede. "But I knew you would be. I have read the New York papers and seen what the lesser weeklies have said about you. Do justice to this, George. It's a big thing (I give an exact translation from the Athenian, which I spoke fluently from my cradle), depend upon it. The Fates are driving the enemy down into the Tartarus of despair; and the Furies lash him with thongs torn from the groves of dreadful Dodona."
* * * * * * *
Troy is burning. The city flames luridly, as if the sun had shot into every window, and run through and through the splendid streets in molten rivers of crimson and gold.
The fire licks, and crawls, and winds itself about the sacred temples like a curious snake born of the throes of Nature, and crushing a Baphometic-babtized sphere.
Walls totter.
Palaces crumble.
Sewing machines blow up.
Women shriek and drown their unprotected offspring to prevent the expected baby show in Tenedos.
Immortal Gods, where were your lightnings then? Barnum, where were your baby-catchers in that mad hour?
Ai, ai, panta estin panta!
On oi theoi philousin apothneskei neos!
And yet I, G. A. T., am still alive!
Spared for a loftier fate.
Spared to write more accounts of battles.
Spared for the Paris Exposition.
Spared for the envy of generations yet unborn!—*N. Y. Evening Gazette.*

A CASE OF CONVERSION.—The London *Court Journal* says:—"An English duchess has gone over to the Roman Catholic Church within a few days," and adds the quiet observation:—"It was a short and easy journey."

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF

OVERDUE LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867:—

Loan of March 24, 1828, due December 1, 1853.
Loan of April 22, 1829, due December 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1, 1858.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interes after August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
STATE TREASURER

5 1 wfm3tt

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

NOS. 112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY

WITHOUT CHARGE

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 14

7 3-10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

8 2 NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

6 1f No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD COUPONS

DUE JULY 1

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

6 21 3m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARKE & CO.

6 6 1m sp

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, June 29, 1867.
WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, July 8, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with FIVE HUNDRED TONS BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL, of such sizes, and in such quantities, as may be required or ordered, from July 10, 1867, to April 30, 1868, with the privilege of increasing the amount to 7000 TONS, to weigh 2240 pounds to the Ton, and to be inspected by an inspector appointed on behalf of the Government.

To be delivered free of charge at all places ordered in this city, and on board of vessels at the Port of Philadelphia, in good order and condition, free from slate, bone, dust, and all other impurities.

In case of failure to deliver the Coal in sufficient quantities, and at the proper time and place, the Department reserves the right to make good any deficiency by open purchase at the contractor's risk and expense.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more parties, whose responsibility must be certified to by a United States Judge, Attorney, or Collector of the Port, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bids are accepted, enter into written obligations, with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, to furnish the proposed supplies agreeably to contract.

No proposal will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement (a copy of which should accompany each proposal) are complied with.

Proposals to be made out in duplicate on the regular printed forms, which may be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed too high or unreasonable is reserved, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

The envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Coal."

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
6 29 6t Brevet Major U. S. A.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, July 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, July 6, 1867, for repairing and putting in serviceable condition, one hundred and seven (107) Portable Army Forges, stating the time required for finishing the repairs. The Forges can be seen at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
6 29 5t Brevet Major U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING

DEPUTY Q. M.-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, June 18, 1867.

A large amount of CLOTHING, CAMP, and GARRISON EQUIPAGE, will be sold at Public Auction, on July 9, 1867, 12 M., at the Clothing Depot in this city, No. 120 South EUTAW Street, consisting of

681 Uniform Artillery Coats.
1087 Uniform Infantry Coats.
145 Uniform Cavalry Jackets.
822 Uniform Light Artillery Jackets.
122 Uniform Veteran Reserve Jackets.
298 Footmen's Trowsers.
927 Horsemen's Trowsers.
603 Horsemen's Great Coats.
1013 Footmen's Great Coats.
139 Wool Blankets.
1084 Rubber Blankets.
1500 Sack Coats—lined and unlined.
900 Pairs Boots and Bootees.
682 Pairs Stockings.
1400 Uniform Hats and Ostrich Feathers
522 Forage Caps.
123 Hatchets and Handles.
107 Shovels.
524 Knapsacks.
1056 Canteens, etc. etc. etc.

The above articles are all new and in good condition.

There will also be sold at the same time and place a small quantity of CLOTHING which has been worn and condemned.

Terms of sale—Cash.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
6 20 17t Deputy Q. M. General U. S. A.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
June 19, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington street, NEW YORK CITY, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described property:—

25,234 pairs Machine-Sewed Boots.
58,289 pairs Machine-Sewed Bootees.
13,500 pounds of Wall Tents.
6,900 pounds of Common Tents.
18,000 pounds of Hospital Tents.
10,900 pounds of Shelter Tents.
7,355 pounds of Canvas.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and balance before goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.

Byt. Maj.-Genl. D. H. VINTON,
6 20 13t Asst. Q. M. G., U. S. A.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

I. V. HELMOLDS
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street.
11 8 Three doors above Walnut.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
11 6m Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cents. Loan (exempts)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,720 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,632 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,350	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,253 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage. 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,000 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,030,352 05.	$1,070,230 75
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637 20
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $573. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank, $511,102 26	
	Cash in Drawer, 447 14	41,540 00
		$1,407,321 85

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 6f

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREE

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18 $2,553,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431 13	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 1123

TAKE A LIFE POLICY

IN THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:

N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,

2 23 GENERAL AGENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the Insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D. J. B. TOWNSEND.
7 27 Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 20

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1854—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaiy,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Centre Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 29

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $163,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000

Of which amount not $3,000 remain unpaid at this date $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas Mackellar,	N. B. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,

Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22mw1 JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

COLD'S IMPROVED

PATENT LOW STEAM

AND

HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,

THE AMERICAN KITCHEN

On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.

Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

Also, Agents for the sale of

SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 26 3m

BOILER EXPLOSIONS

GUARDED AGAINST BY USING

SHAW & JUSTICE'S

MERCURY COLUMN GUAGES AND LOW WATER SIGNALS,

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

6 14 1m] PHILIP S. JUSTICE,

NO. 14 NORTH FIFTH ST., PHILA.

Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS

CAN BE PREVENTED BY USING

ASHCROFT'S

LOW WATER DETECTOR

PRICE $50, APPLIED.

AUG. S. BATTLES,

SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,

6 7 1f NO. 24 NORTH SIXTH STREET

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21] BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN B. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30]

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS

OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,

1] ALFRED JENKS & SON,

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC

COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC

Manufactured by
E. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cord Twines, Etc.

No. North WATER Street, and
No. North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. F... RICHARD WEAVER,
... CHESNUT. 2 14]

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer,

M'CLELLAND & CO

(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS. No. 232 MARKET Street.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

THE LAST SALE FOR THIS SEASON OF BOOTS, SHOES, STRAW GOODS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

July 2, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1200 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [6 25 2t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

BANK AND OTHER STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.

On Tuesday,

July 2, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include,—

TRUSTEES' SALE:—

50 shares Corn Exchange National Bank.

FOR OTHER ACCOUNTS:—

$500 United States 10-40 Bond.
$10,000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Consolidated 7 per cent. Bond.
30 shares Fame Insurance Company.
24 shares Philadelphia Steam Propeller Company (William M. Baird, President).
5 shares National Bank of the Northern Liberties.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association.
1 share Mercantile Library Company.
15 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad (reorganized).

REAL ESTATE SALE, JULY 2.

Business Stand—THREE-STORY BRICK STORE and DWELLING, No. 819 Ridge avenue.

MODERN RESIDENCE, Forty-first street, south of Sansom—lot 50 feet front, 150 feet deep. Has all the modern conveniences. Immediate possession.

TWO-STORY BRICK STORE and DWELLING, S. E. corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, Camden, N. J.

BUILDING LOT, Eighth street, south of Reed.

Assignees' Peremptory Sale—MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1632 North Tenth street, south of Columbia avenue.

WELL-SECURED GROUND-RENT, $40 a year.

Peremptory Sale—VALUABLE PROPERTY of the Grant Oil Company, viz:—

TRACT OF LAND, Tionesta township, Venango county, Pa.

TRACT OF LAND, Oakland township, Venango county, Pa.

TRACT OF LAND, Sugar Creek township, Venango county, Pa.

COTTAGE and LOT OF GROUND, Oil City, Venango county, Pa.

MORTGAGE for $1000. [6 22 2t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 505 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspaper

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID SILVER-PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY,
Imported direct from England,
On Monday and Tuesday,

July 1 and 2, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of first-class electro silver-plated goods, direct from the house of Messrs. Fisher & Co., Paternoster Works, Sheffield, England. The assortment comprises—Engraved, raised, chased and embossed tea and coffee services; epergne and candelabra chased and fluted dish covers; entree dishes; corner dishes; soup tureens; liquor stands; breakfast and table castors; pickle stands; cake, fruit, and bread baskets; tea waiters, 20 to 28 inches; saloons, 8 to 16 inches; urns; kettles, with stands; ice pitchers, etc.

Also, cases of dessert and fruit knives; fish carvers; butter coolers; ivory handle dinner and tea knives; table and dessert spoons of every variety; soup, sauce, and toddy ladles; butter knives; pickle forks; mustard and pepper stands; knife rests; sugar baskets; toast racks, etc.

The goods will be open for examination on Saturday. [6 28 3t

Sale at 1917 Vine street.

ELEGANT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, STECK & CO. PIANO FORTE, FINE CARPETS, MIRRORS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

July 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1917 Vine street, will be sold, by catalogue, the elegant furniture of a family quitting housekeeping, comprising a 7-octave rosewood piano forte, made by George Steck & Co., nearly new, cost $800, elegant velvet, Brussels and other carpets, suits of parlor furniture in brocatelle and plush, elegant etageres, pier mirrors, oiled walnut dining-room sideboard, extension dining-tables, chairs, and other furniture; rich suits of walnut chamber furniture, superior beds and mattresses, China, plated ware, kitchen furniture, etc.

The cabinet furniture was all made by Messrs. Henkels & Co., and is of the best quality and nearly new.

Catalogues can be had at the auction store on and after Monday.

The furniture can be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 7 1 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET STREET,

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, NOTIONS, ETC. By Catalogue, on a credit.

On Wednesday Morning,

July 3, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and most desirable assortment of new seasonable goods for present sales. [7 1 2t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE

PRESIDENTIAL.

SENATOR BEN. WADE AT HOME.

His Personal Manners and Habits—His Views on Labor—Explanation of his Kansas Speech, Etc.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Happening the other day to be in Ashtabula, and learning we were within ten miles of the Hon. Ben Wade, we determined to avail ourselves of an invitation, extended by that gentleman more than a year ago, to visit him at his home. A dusty rise over a plankroad in a lumbering old stage, and in two hours we were set down before the hotel in the little village of Jefferson, which was the home of Joshua R. Giddings, and is where Ben. Wade, for more than thirty years, has resided. Jefferson is a little inland town of less than 1600 inhabitants, and dreary enough looking place to produce great men. Nevertheless, it has furnished more men of note than other place in Ohio, except Cincinnati.

We found the venerable statesman at a law-office, surrounded by the village lawyers, with whom he was joking, laughing, talking, and telling stories as only an old backwoodsman can. Poor Mr. Lincoln, how he loved to tell stories of the days when he was a flatboatman, or split rails in Illinois! So Mr. Wade will sit for hours and talk of the time when he drove cattle to New York, dug on the Erie canal with a spade, or chopped cordwood in Ohio. Story-telling, by the way, is decidedly a weakness of our Western statesmen, and nothing delights them so much as a log-cabin dinner, or a jog of forty miles in an old-fashioned four-horse stage-coach.

After introducing us to his friends, Mr. Wade invited us to his house near by, and there introduced us to his family, which consists of a wife, two sons, and a daughter-in-law, who is the wife of his eldest son, General Wade.

Mr. Wade lives in a plain white frame house, hid away among the trees, and surrounded by ample grounds. Everything about him is like the man, plain but substantial. In the lot near the house stands his office, or "den," as the family familiarly term it, and here, for more than thirty years, when not in Congress, Mr. Wade has passed most of his time. Entering it with the Senator, we found two rooms, the walls lined from floor to ceiling with book-cases, filled with books. This library contains nothing but public documents, maps and charts, and is the most complete in the country, embracing all information concerning the Government, from its foundation to the present day. "Nile's Register," "Madison's Notes," "Knox's Reports," and many other books long since out of print, can be found there.

A carpet, lounge, an old-fashioned arm-chair, a few common chairs, a table, and some maps on the wall completed the furniture of the rooms, which seemed dreary and lonely enough in their isolated solitude.

Begging us to be seated, the Senator at once began to tell us about his late trip West, and the immense country he had travelled over. The towns, cities, roads, land, climate, water, timber, minerals, all he had seen was rapidly related to us, and with a power and perception we have never seen equalled. The Pacific Railroad excited his enthusiasm, and he emphatically pronounced it one of the greatest enterprises of modern times. He gave us a minute account of the manner and rapidity with which it is built. The road-bed men, the tie-cutters, the supply trains, the rail men, the spike men, the bridge builders, all appeared visibly before us, and we were soon convinced that Mr. Wade had been more in his one trip West than we had in three trips, and a considerable residence there to boot.

We asked Mr. Wade about his Lawrence speech, and happening to have a New York *Times* in our pocket, we read to him the report of the speech in that paper, and what the editor said of it. At the conclusion of the reading the old Senator laughed heartily, and said:—

"That is a very garbled account, and the editor purposely misunderstands me. Why, sir, if you would make an equitable distribution of all the property in the United States to-day among the people, in five years it would again be in the hands of a few men. Such a measure would not be just, nor would it be of any practicable advantage to the poor people if done. The editors and correspondents who have been writing about my speech know very well I am not in favor of such a foolish thing as the distribution of property or of disturbing, in any way, property rights."

We then asked him if he would not contradict the erroneous reports made of his speech. He said:—

"No; I don't care what they say about me. I never read my own speeches, or contradict anything that is said about them."

"But," said we, "what they are saying about your speech is injuring your prospects for the Presidency."

He laughed heartily, and replied:—"My dear sir, I do not seek that office. I never sought any office, and never will. I have served the people only because they wished me to, and not of my own choosing. It is thirty years since I began public life. I am an old man, as you see, and need rest."

It is certainly true that Mr. Wade has never sought office, his election, in all cases, having been the voluntary action of the people, or their representatives. We urged the venerable Senator to give us his views on the labor question, and he did so at great length, saying, among other things: "That system of labor which degrades the poor man and elevates the rich; which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer; which drags the very soul out of a poor man for a pitiful existence, is wrong. We must elevate the laborer and give him a share in the proceeds of his labor."

We asked him how this was to be done, and he said:—

"I don't know; I have thought much upon the subject, but cannot solve it. The man who successfully solves that problem will do more for the world than any man who has lived in it since the days of Christ."

We asked him if he had no ideas about the matter?

"Yes," he replied, "many, but none worthy of so great a subject. I believe, however, that the shadow of the great struggle is upon us, and we must meet it. There is a deep discontent among the masses, and they will shortly demand that their condition be made more comfortable. Both in this country and England there is a restlessness, a feverish excitement, a discontentedness with their lot among the poor classes that we cannot disregard. The people want more recreation; more enjoyment; they are casting about for relief from their monotonous and half-starved condition, and they will have it."

We related to Mr. Wade Horace Greeley's plan of co-operative labor, and asked what he thought of it, and what was his opinion of Mr. Greeley.

He said:—"Mr. Greeley is a wise man; he has done some very foolish things; but he perhaps has more knowledge on all subjects than any man in the country. I think well of his plan, and the idea of co-operation, if carried out among the working classes, will do much to ameliorate their condition." He then went on to show how, in Cincinnati, New York, Boston, and other places, workingmen had combined, started manufactories, and were doing well. He showed how, by the principle of co-operation, laborers in large factories could build or hire houses, keep little supply stores, buy goods in large quantities for their families, and in many ways save about one-third of what it took them to live. "But," said Mr. Wade, "the principle of co-operation is about as far as I have said, and, though certainly good in itself, it does not cover the whole case, and still something more will be required."

We called the attention of the Senator to the fact that from the moment they were set free, the negroes, in many parts of the South, had refused labor for wages, and demanded a share of the cotton they raised.

"Well," said Wade, "that is the principle—give the laborer an interest in the proceeds of his labor. The negroes got hold of the idea almost immediately, and it is wonderful they should so soon have comprehended it. Why, sir, when I was a young man I worked on a farm for $10 a month, and it never entered my head that I should have a share of the proceeds of my labor; yet the products of the farm were considerable, and the profits must have been large. It certainly must be a great advantage to work on the shares, and the negroes are the first large class of workingmen who thoroughly comprehend it."

The Senator then went on at great length to give us his views on the labor question, and certainly they were remarkable and striking, showing he had deeply studied the matter. We are not sure we have done right in quoting Mr. Wade and feel that we have done him an injustice, for no man can quote him correctly. Go and see him to thoroughly understand him, and it is not so much what he says, but the way he says it, that makes it remarkable. He is a self-made man, and original, and perhaps the best informed public life in this country. His early years were among the poorest people in Connecticut, and he never had but seven months' schooling; yet at the age of [illegible] he had read a vast number

mastered the Euclid, and was well versed in philosophy and science. He read the Bible through in a single winter by the light of pine torches in his wood-chopping cabin. He read much and reflected on all he read. His grandfather on his mother's side was a minister, and had a small but well-selected library, and to this he was indebted in his early youth for much valuable information. Mr. Wade says the most difficult thing to solve he ever met with was *Algebra*. He was working on a farm when he commenced studying it; he had no one to show him, and he read it over fifty times without understanding it. Often when following the plough he thought for hours over the mysterious signs and letters until they seemed as large as his hand. He had read them so often they were constantly before his eyes as clearly as if they were painted on canvas, but he could make nothing out of them. Gradually he began to comprehend them, and he has not forgotten the propositions to this day he then solved. Mr. Wade is still a hard student, and what he studies is thoroughly mastered before he lays it down. A single example will suffice to show his application:—Last summer we were with him when he was studying Cæsar's campaigns; he had Napoleon's Life of the great General, and although the Senator rose early and went to his study, and continued there until night, he did not average more than twenty or thirty pages per day. Sometimes he would read a page two or three times over, then all the battles were studied and compared with other authorities, bridges were carefully measured and distances calculated, maps and charts consulted, the notes of the author examined and compared with the commentaries, and everything done that might give a clear and comprehensive idea of the subject under investigation. Mr. Wade ought to, and no doubt does, understand the campaigns of Cæsar. The habits of the Senator are peculiar. He rises at daylight summer and winter, and makes up the fires in the house; then he goes to his office, makes the fire, sweeps it out, dusts off the furniture, and goes to the stable to look after his horses. When he returns he wakes up the family, and then goes to his study and reads until called to breakfast. After breakfast he takes a walk of two miles, and returns to his study and reads until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the mail comes in. He goes to the Post Office, gets his own mail, and opens and reads it. All letters to be answered at once are laid on the table, and the rest tied in a bunch and put into the drawer "requiring attention." He gets over fifty papers and periodicals, and disposes of them in this way:—The Cincinnati papers, the New York *Tribune*, Cowles' Cleveland *Leader*, and the New York *Independent* are laid away for his own reading, and the rest are sent into the house for his family to read. Any one who notices anything they think he should see, marks the article or paragraph, and lays the paper on the table, and at night his wife reads it to him. His wife, who is a great reader and a most intelligent and accomplished lady, generally reads one or two hours to him every night.

Mr. Wade is very fond of Nasby, and all his letters are read at night, so that the whole family can laugh with him, for he says he don't like to laugh alone. Comical books are often read to him, and amuse him immensely. His wife, being asked for a Christmas gift, bought him "Old Mother Goose," and he was so greatly pleased with her taste that, to convince her he appreciated her gift, he learned every line by heart, and insisted on repeating it to her almost daily. Of his periodicals, the *Westminster Review*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, and *Harper* he reads himself, and the rest are sent to the family, to be marked and read as the papers.

At 6 o'clock each day Mr. Wade finishes reading his papers and goes to his supper. He has not eaten any dinner for twenty years, contending that two meals a day are enough for any one to eat, and that he always feels better when he only eats twice. The rest of the family eat three times per day. Mr. Wade cannot eat anything cooked in grease, and the sight of butter almost turns his stomach. They have often tried to deceive him by putting small particles of butter in his victuals, but he usually detects the presence of grease, and refuses to eat. After supper he walks two miles and returns to his office, which he locks up at dusk and joins his family. He retires early, seldom sitting up, even in summer, later than 10 o'clock. For more than twenty years Mr. Wade has taken his daily walk of four miles, and it is this habit that enables him to walk so much when in Washington. He always visits the Departments on foot, and many's the poor fellow who had business with him that has been wearied into a lather of sweat and had the life half dragged out of him by being trotted over the hot streets of Washington and around the Departments, the Senator utterly refusing to ride, and not seeming to mind the walking or hot sun.

The Senator is not a rich man, but has a competence which he made by hard toil at his profession, and by saving each year a part of his salary. His income of seven or eight thousand a year is all he wants, as it enables him to live comfortably and entertain his friends, of whom he is very fond, and always has some of them around him.

Mr. Wade was born at Feeding Hills, Mass., in 1800, and is, therefore, sixty-seven years of age; but he is so hale, hearty, and active, that he does not look a day over fifty. He has not a grey hair in his head, his mind is clear, and more retentive than it ever was, and he can still shoot a rifle with almost any man in the State. He frequently goes hunting and fishing, and is very fond of the society of sportsmen. The impression has prevailed that he was a coarse, ill-grained, hard-hearted man, but never was there a greater mistake in the world. When in debate, he is harsh and unmerciful to his opponent, but when "off duty," there is no more genial, companionable, or agreeable man than Ben. Wade. He is, in every sense of the word, an honest man, and despises a coward or trickster. When enraged, he will swear furiously, but is always ready to apologize or repair any wrong he may unintentionally do. He is a strictly temperate man, and has never been known in his whole life to be under the influence of liquor. He has been a Senator at Washington for seventeen years, and was four years a State Senator, and several years a State Judge. His great talent and unswerving honesty have made him the leader of his party in the National Capital, and last winter he was chosen President of the Senate and acting Vice President of the United States. In the event of the death or removal of President Johnson, Mr. Wade would succeed him in office. His well-known ability and experience in public affairs have qualified him to fill any position, and he has hosts of friends all over the Union. Many think he will be nominated for the Presidency in 1868, and if he is he will make a strong run, and we shall give him our vote with pleasure, for we really know of no one who would make a better President than the simple-hearted, stout-minded, genial, and honest old Ben. Wade.

OBITUARY.

Execution of Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Austrian Minister last night received a despatch from the commander of an Austrian vessel which has been lying at Vera Cruz, stating simply that Maximilian had been shot at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 19th of June, and that Juarez had refused to surrender his remains to his friends. No other details are given, but the Austrian Legation here fully credit the intelligence. It comes from an Austrian naval official, who despatched a special vessel to the Southwest Pass with the telegram announcing the fact of the execution to Count Wydenbruch, the Austrian Minister. It has been communicated by the latter, over the Atlantic cable, to the Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, the brother of Maximilian.

The following official despatches have been furnished for publication:—

SOUTHWEST PASS, LA., June 29, 1867.—To Count Wydenbruck, Austrian Minister, Washington, D. C.:—I came here from Vera Cruz to telegraph you of the condemnation and death of the Emperor Maximilian, at 7 o'clock on the morning of June 19. President Juarez refused to deliver up his body.

(Signed) GROLLU TIEHAFF,
Commander Austrian Sloop.

The following was received at the Navy Department to-night:—

UNITED STATES STEAMER TACONY, VERA CRUZ, June 25, via New Orleans, June 30.—To Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy:—Maximilian was shot on the 19th instant. Hord begged for his corpse for the Austrian captain, and was refused. The City of Mexico surrendered on the 20th to the Liberals. Vera Cruz holds out on account of the Foreign Legion. Diaz orders no acceptance of its surrender. I am moored between the Nelva and the North Bastion. Jason is in company. I write by mail.

(Signed) A. POE, Commander.

Sketch of Maximilian.

Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph, Prince and Archduke of the Empire of Austria, and recently Emperor of Mexico, was born at Schonbrunn, on the 6th of July, 1832. He is a brother of the present Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary.

Maximilian received his education at Vienna, then, as now, one of the gayest and most dissolute capitals of Europe. He did not, however, indulge in the frivolities so common to the nobility of Austria, but appears to have spent a great part of his youth in study and travel. At an early age he entered the navy of the empire, and saw considerable service at sea, sailing about the Mediterranean, and visited all the adjacent countries—Greece, Italy, Morocco, French Algeria, Spain, and Portugal.

At the age of twenty-one he was placed at the head of what is termed by courtesy the Austrian marine, and with a squadron visited the coasts of Syria and Palestine. He went also to the Red Sea and took great interest in the works of the Suez canal, which were then just beginning. In 1856 he paid a visit to Paris and spent a fortnight at St. Cloud with Louis Napoleon. The year following he was appointed Viceroy of Lombardy and Venice, and in the exercise of the powers attached to the position soon made himself quite a favorite among the Italians.

This popularity was, however, displeasing to Francis Joseph, and in 1859 he was removed. He is said to have exhibited great courage and and decided administrative abilities while Viceroy. It is related that he used to walk about the streets of Milan and Venice quite alone during the *fetes* and among the crowd, and would never allow the police to be on the watch. One day at Venice, when the Italian nobles had plotted to make a hostile demonstration against him on the Piaza San Marco, he discomfitted and quite converted them to his side by tucking his wife under his arm and coming among them, unattended and on foot, with a courage and frankness that disarmed every one.

Another time, just after Orsini's attempt at Paris, his life was said to be also threatened, and his friends begged him not to expose himself; but he immediately ordered his carriage to go to the theatre, taking with him Count Stromboli, to whom he said, laughing, "If I am to be blown up it shall at least be in good company."

Maximilian remained idle after his removal from the governorship of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom until 1863, when Napoleon decided upon making a catspaw of him in Mexico. The crown of Mexico tendered him by Napoleon in August, 1863, and the diplomats were put to work to arrange for his acceptance and occupancy of the throne. Nearly a year was occupied in this work, and it was not until April 10, 1864, that he formally accepted the proffered crown.

By the terms of the acceptance he made a conditional renunciation of the right of eventual succession to the throne of Austria, and an unconditional renunciation of his share of the family estates, amounting to twenty millions of florins. The condition reserved in the renunciation of the right to the succession was that such renunciation might be revoked, should Maximilian, finding his foothold in Mexico insecure, choose to resign within six years from the date of his acceptance of the crown of Mexico.

The career of Maximilian as the so-called Emperor of Mexico is well known to the people of this country. His first official act was to offer terms to Juarez looking to the submission of the latter. These were rejected, and then followed the past years of war and bloodshed, with alternate success, and the final overthrow of the Imperialists. His efforts to attract emigration and to develop the resources of the country are well known, as are also his personal sacrifices for the success of his cause. That he failed was only a natural and expected result, but it is doubtful if he would have met the terrible fate to which Juarez consigned him had he not issued his famous order declaring the republican President and his supporters bandits and outlaws. The entire responsibility of his death (if he has indeed been executed) must rest upon Napoleon, who first induced him to accept the proffered crown, and afterwards deserted him. Maximilian had the reputation of being a most accomplished gentleman and scholar. That he was kind-hearted and humane we are assured from the frequency with which he saved the lives of many unfortunate Liberals who fell into the hands of his generals and were condemned to death.

Vast Quantities of Ivory Destroyed.

Thousands of teeth that might last a life time are lost every year, simply because the parties concerned either forget or do not appreciate the fact that SOZODONT, duly applied, renders the dental substance proof against decay.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, July 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, July 8, 1867, for immediate delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, of the following described Quartermaster's stores, viz.:—

8000 lbs. Petroleum Paper.
50 reams Wrapping Paper (coarse, for lining packages).
200 lbs. Flax Sewing Twine.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for Proposals can be had on application at this office.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed best for the interest of the service.

Sample of the Twine can be seen at this Office, but a sample of each article proposed to be delivered must accompany the proposal.

Endorse Envelopes, "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores."

By order of
Bvt. Major-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
Brevet Major U. S. Army
7 1 5t

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE

AND

United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 2, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 3:30 P.M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [7 1 3m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent Norfolk, Va.
C. J. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

IMPORTANT!

To Insurance Companies, Manufacturers of Patent Medicines, and Business Men generally.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they are furnishing, in large quantities, Show Cards and Signs of any design, suitable for outdoor and indoor display. Gold-leaf Letters on Japanned Tin. They are superior to work done by hand, as regards finish and durability, and can be furnished for less than one-half the price. Also, Paper Cutters as business cards.

Ordinary Signs constantly on hand, and a great variety of Lithographic Engravings. Call and examine specimens of work.

JAGGERS & WILLIAMS,
6 28 1mrp No. 612 CHESNUT Street, Room 15.

BAUCH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
Philadelphia.
6 6smw3rp

DR. HUNTER, NO. 44 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.

Acknowledged by *all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*, QUICK, THOROUGH, and *permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, 44 N. SEVENTH, above Filbert. 6 29 2t*

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN, No. 16,317, for $400, in the name of A. L. KERR. All persons are cautioned against them same; and any one returning it to T. H. B. WOOD, Manayunk, or at the City Treasurer's Office will be rewarded. 6 24 mw3t*

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ALTERATIONS TO BE MADE ON OR ABOUT AUGUST 1,

We shall sell till that time our Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

PERKINS,
6 21 tf4p] No. 9 S. NINTH Street.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

1000 dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, and 25c.
500 dozen Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 23, 25, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37½, 40, 44, and 50c.
200 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 25, 28, 31, 35, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.
Ladies' Tucked Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Gents' Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Ladies' and Gents' Summer Undervests.
Just opened 50 dozen Gents' Summer Undervests a 85c., worth $1·25.
Cambric Edgings and Insertings.
A cheap lot of Dimity Bands.
Just opened a new lot of Paris Silk Fans, from auction, at less than importers' prices.
A large assortment of Linen Fans.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

White Piques. Shirred Muslins.
Figured Swiss Muslins, Striped and Plaid Muslins
Victoria Lawns.
Swiss Muslins, soft finish.
Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes Shirting Linens.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Spanish Mantle Linens, yard wide, 37½ and 45c.
Linen Huckaback and Linen Birds-eye by the yard
Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Best makes of Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at the very lowest market prices.
Fast-color Chintzes, 12½, 16, and 18c.
French Lawns, fast colors, 25, 28, and 31c

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

NOTICE!

ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS TO BE CLOSED OUT,

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

OFFERS THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK OF

GRENADINES,
BERNANIS,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
32 wsm8rp] PIQUES, ETC.,
GOODS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS,
SUMMER POPLINS, ETC. ETC.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. Ladies leaving for the Country or Watering Places will find SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF MATERIALS FOR WHITE BODIES, EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, LINEN UNDERSLEEVES, PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS, PLAIN AND PRINTED PIQUES, AT E. M. NEEDLES & CO.'S, N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut. GIRARD ROW. NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS. 18

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEY COMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.

HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS. DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH. THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY. SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 5 6 wfmsm

GREAT REDUCTION IN FANCY DRY GOODS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 18 3m

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS

Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.

Novelties Opening Daily;
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·75.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 18c yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap. 6 6 3m

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

Summer Shawls, $1·75.
Summer Shawls, $1·75.
White Shetland Shawls, $3·00.
White Shetland Shawls, $3·00.
White and Black Llama Shawls.
White and Black Barege Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Wide Iron Barege and Hernani for Shawls.

LAWNS! LAWNS!

Fine French Lawns, 25 cents.
French Jaconet Lawns, 28 cents.
Best French Percales, reduced to 37½ cents.

Linens for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Plaid and Stripe Linen Drills for Boys.
Linen Duck Coatings.
Extra Heavy Linen Duck for Suits.
Heavy White Basket Duck.
Linens for Ladies' Travelling Suits.
Immense Stock of Linens, all grades.

House-Furnishing Linen Goods

Sheeting, Towels and Napkins. Heavy Barnsley Linen Sheetings, in 54-inch, 72-inch, 80-inch, and 90-inch widths.
10-4 Fine Linen Sheetings, $1·25.
11-4 and 12-4 Huguenot Sheetings.
Fine Cotton Sheetings, all widths.

TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS.

Diaper, Huck, Bath, Red Border, Fringed, and Damask Towels, Towellings by the yard of every description.

Nursery Diapers, Napkins, and Doylies.
Scotch Loom and Barnsley Table Damask.

QUILTS AND COMFORTABLES.

Immense Stock of all sizes of white and colored Marseilles Quilts, Honeycomb, colored Alhambra Spreads, Lancaster and Heavy Jac quard Quilts.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions, and Private Families will do well to examine our stock.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11smrp] PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES M'MULLAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. V. COWELL & SON,

HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATES are unsurpassed.

He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,

PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASK by the yard,
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard,
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS,
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price.
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS,
FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
TOILANET by the yard,
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP.
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 20 am th3m

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

229 FARIES & WARNER. 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

Have just received—

Organdy Lawns, neat figures, 25c. worth 37½c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 44, 50, 56, 62½, 69, 75, 80, 85, and 90 cents
One bale Cotton and Wool Flannel, 25c.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 62½, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, etc.
Honey Comb Quilts, $1·25; a bargain.
100 pieces Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Handsome Plaid Nainsooks for Wrappers.
Bargains in Shirred Muslins, 50, 75, 85, $1, $1·15.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, and 75c.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c. and $1.
Plain Linen Ducks, 20 and 25c.
Linen Drills, 37½, 45, and 50c.
White Linen Duck, 90c. and $1; Basket do., $1·50.
Muslins, Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 25, 25c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, and Swiss Mulls.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics.
White Piques, 50c.
Imported Whalebone Corsets, $1·25.
Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs., Hoop Skirts,

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE.

3 29] ABOVE RACE.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 27, and 30c. Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·90; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 21 to 25c.; Oil Cloths, 30c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $2; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 3 19dm

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

BAILEY & CO.,

NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

NEW STYLES

JET JEWELRY.

4 1 mwf3mrp

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED WATCHES,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR

BAILEY & CO.,

SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

A full assortment of these TIME-KEEPERS always on hand. [6 7 fmwtf

No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

C. B. KITCHEN,

JEWELER,

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [3 21 thsm

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.

The undersigned beg leave to inform Proprietors of Hotels, Restaurants, and Steamboat Companies that they are now better prepared than ever to supply them with FIRST QUALITY HARD METAL, SILVER SOLDERED, TRIPLE-PLATED TABLE WARE, viz.:—Forks and Spoons (heavy stock), Dinner and Tea Castors, Sugars, Creams, Bread and Cake Baskets, Pickle Jars, Side Dishes (all sizes), Syrup Cups, Dinner Dessert, and Tea Knives (plated or unplated), and in fact everything required to furnish tables in the most complete manner.

These goods are all of our own manufacture and plate, bearing our stamp, and warranted in every respect to be as represented.

Our facilities for getting out goods in the shortest possible space of time are unsurpassed. Having furnished some of the largest Hotels and Steamboats in the country, we refer to them with pride, and our Ware can be examined and seen in daily use at the

La Pierre House, Philadelphia.
Ashland House, Philadelphia.
St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburg.
United States Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
National Hotel, Washington.
Steamer Great Republic, St. Louis and New Orleans trade.
Steamship Tioga, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, etc. etc.

MEAD & CO.,

Manufacturers of Silver-Plated Ware and Furnishers of Hotels and Steamers,

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

4 4 8mrp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

VERANDAH STRIPES.

CRIMSON, GREEN, BLUE AND BUFF LINEN AND COTTON

STRIPES

FOR

VERANDAHS AND AWNINGS.

ALSO,

Bobinets and Mosquito Nettings,

WITH THE PATENT UMBRELLA FRAME FOR BEDS AND CRIBS.

SHADES.

PLAIN AND GILT BORDERED, WHITE, BUFF, AND GREEN LINEN AND HOLLAND SHADES, MADE AND PUT UP IN TOWN OR COUNTRY BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
6 26 10t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,

would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods; Also, to his Improved Pattern Shirt; the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp§

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 13 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN

BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for pamphlet. 12 8 3m